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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 1

Section 1

October 1, 1936

GERMAN MONEY

Otto D. Tolischus says in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times: "Germany will not devalue the domestic parity of the reichsmark, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, declared yesterday in giving German answer to the democratic currency entente concluded by the United States, France and Great Britain. On the contrary, according to Dr. Schacht, Germany will continue and intensify her present economic and financial system, which is based on strict control of foreign exchange and foreign trade. In addition, she will 'compensate' for the new wave of devaluation in other countries by either increasing export subsidies or further curtailing the debt payments until such time as the world powers create conditions enabling her to resume her place in world economy as a free and equal partner..."

ELECTRO-STATIC GENERATOR

A new machine capable of producing 1,000,000-volt X-rays with an intensity greater than all of the available radium in the world was announced yesterday before the American Roentgen Ray Society. Dr. Richard Dresser of the Huntington Memorial Hospital at Boston told the society that the mammoth electro-static generator, now being installed in the hospital, gave promise of successful treatment of many malignant diseases which fail to respond to the comparatively low voltage ray machines now in use. (A.P.)

UTAH ELK MASSACRE

A Salt Lake City report by the Associated Press says a massacre of elk by stampeding them over a cliff was revealed yesterday with announcement that seven men suspected of the crime are to be ordered before a federal grand jury. Newell B. Cook, state game commissioner, asserted: "These animals were killed on forest land, on the public grazing domain. Stockmen as well as sportsmen are stunned by the brutal deed. That's why we've kept it secret so long—we didn't want any guerilla warfare to crop up against the killers." Information gathered in a nine-month investigation has been given T. M. Talbert, Forest Service attorney, for presentation to a grand jury.

DROUGHT CORN AS SEED

Kernels of corn from nubbins grown this year provide the best seed corn grown in Kansas in many years, L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist, told farmers in advising them to preserve the nubbins. The stunted, misshapen ears will be worth \$3 a bushel next spring as seed corn, Willoughby predicted. (A.P.)

New Beet "Table beets (where the top has to be pinched off with-
Harvester out injury to the beet) have been harvested mechanically
 for several years and a main problem has been the develop-
ment of a like machine for harvesting sugar beets (with an area of leaf
scar above the ground which must be sliced off with the top)," says Busi-
ness Week (September 26). "Big news to sugar beet growers is the success
of Urschel Laboratories, Indiana, in perfecting such a machine...The machine
is manufactured under Urschel patents by Scott Viner Company of Columbus,
Ohio (not by University of California engineers as erroneously stated in
Business Week) and is not commercially available as yet..."

Asparagus "Experiments have recently been conducted in Germany,"
Storage says Cold Storage (London, September 17), "in connexion
 with the cold storage of asparagus, with or without special
wrappers, and also in regard to the keeping quality and sales value of
asparagus after removal from storage. Asparagus in ordinary packing or
already unwrapped after eight days storage showed withering, particularly
in the upper and lower layers...Asparagus packed in cellophane remained
fresh for a much longer period and was more readily saleable. Mould at-
tack did not commence prior to two or three weeks storage and only when
the asparagus was subjected to mishandling and damage. Washed asparagus
was attacked by moulds sooner than unwashed asparagus, but when packed in
cellophane, washed asparagus retained its whiteness and was easier to
sell than the unwashed asparagus which turned bluish pink in its wrapping.
The moisture given off by wrapped asparagus prevented loss by evaporation
but was often the cause of complaint. After cold storage, even for a
period of two to three weeks, good quality asparagus withstood further
transport without harm, provided the wrapping was in good order and the
journey did not take longer than one night or half a day. After storage
for two to three weeks, samples had a tendency to become brittle but the
keeping quality was not lessened even after three weeks storage..."

Urges Poultry In a recent confidential bulletin released through
Bureau the office of executive secretary Roscoe V. Hicks, he
 points out the fact that the International Baby Chick
Association, during its annual conference and exposition in July, unan-
imously passed a resolution asking the next Congress to establish a
Bureau of Poultry Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There
were over 5,000 poultry breeders, baby chick hatcherymen and poultry
raisers present at the convention passing this resolution. Mr. Hicks
stated in his bulletin that the poultry industry had a money value nearly
equal to that of the dairy industry and that a Bureau of Dairy Industry
has long been in existence where problems affecting the dairy industry
receive exclusive attention. The poultry industry, ranking near the top
in value of agricultural income, has many problems that need specific
attention. (Seed World, September 25.)

R. R. Income Railroads normally accounting for more than 84 per-
 cent of total railway operating revenue had a net railway
operating income in August of \$56,090,777, compared to \$36,333,008 in
the corresponding month last year, says the Association of American Rail-
roads. (Press.)

Combating Droughts : "There are many growers of the higher-value crops in the so-called humid regions who never again will be without standby irrigation equipment to rot the drought years of their menace," says an editorial in Farm Implement News (September 24). "Here's a sample of what can happen in northern potato sections. One of the Madison agricultural engineers went up to Antigo district when he learned that potatoes were suffering, borrowed a length of fire hose and installed a pump. This was when the leaves were beginning to curl. He irrigated part of the field just the one time. The water was the equivalent of a 2-inch rain. The yield on the irrigated part of the field was 128 bushels more to the acre than on the part that did not get the added water. Not many acres' increase would be needed to pay for all the necessary irrigation equipment. Limitless water is available in this district merely by digging a hole or driving down a well point on a 15-foot pipe. Some states are making surveys of the water table to ascertain where water can be obtained simply by driving a well point."

Turkey Canning Experiments with the possibilities of marketing canned turkey will be made in Salt Lake City, it is announced by Herbert Byers, secretary and general manager of the Northwestern Turkey Producers Association. Last year 7,000,000 pounds of turkey were marketed for \$2,100,000 and this year the crop may be doubled, and canning of the meat is being discussed. (Western Canner and Packer, September.)

Hydrogen Sulphide Injury S.E.A. McCallan, Albert Hartzell and Frank Wilcoxon, authors of "Hydrogen Sulphide Injury to Plants" in Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute (July-September) say that "several investigators have shown that when sulphur dust is applied to the leaves of plants an interaction takes place resulting in the production of hydrogen sulphide." Summarizing their studies on this subject, they say: "(1) The effect of hydrogen sulphide gas on 29 different species of green plants was studied. The plants were fumigated in glass chambers out-of-doors during the growing season, the compressed hydrogen sulphide gas being introduced into an air stream which was blown through the chamber; (2) young rapidly elongating tissue is characteristically more sensitive to hydrogen sulphide injury than older tissue. Typical symptoms are a scorching of the young shoots and leaves, basal and marginal scorching of next older leaves and mature leaves unaffected. Symptoms are usually fully expressed within a few days of treatment; (3) the different species varied widely in their response...; (4) temperature is as important as concentration, injury increasing rapidly with increases in temperature; (5) in some cases wilted plants appear less sensitive to hydrogen sulphide injury than normal turgid plants; (6) plants tested for lime sulphur injury (aster, buckwheat, sunflower, and tomato) showed symptoms identical with those produced by hydrogen sulphide."

New Tractors A recent shipment of farm tractors equipped with pneumatic tires and radios was unloaded at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The new type tires make it possible to nearly double the speed and the modern radios will greatly shorten the long hours of work in the field. (Farm Journal, October.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -141 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128-133; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum Duluth, 134-151; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117-122 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 5/8-86 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 113; No. 3, Chi. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 3/8-42 3/8; K.C. 44-46 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 43; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 138-140; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-134; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201-212.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.65-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.48 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.45 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-95¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$22 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$35 in St. Louis; \$21-\$22 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee-Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.35-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 12.32 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.05 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.23 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 2

Section 1

October 2, 1936

FREIGHT REVENUES The country's railroads moved yesterday to maintain an estimated \$100,000,000 of freight revenues threatened by the expiration on December 31 of existing emergency surcharges. Through the Association of American Railroads the carriers announced plans for a general readjustment of the national freight rate structure. As the "most important single step ever taken toward simplification and uniformity in the freight rate structure of the country," the association said, it would be proposed to the commission that classifications governing less-than-carload-freight moving on first, second and third class rates be made practically uniform in each of the three major traffic territories, Official, Western and Southern. (Press.)

SKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE A national shortage of skilled labor in private industry was reported yesterday to the vanguard of directors gathering for the fall board meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. An estimate of the deficit, chamber officials said, was contained in a report which the organization's committee on employment will present to the full board at its executive sessions today and tomorrow. (A.P.)

TVA POWER AGREEMENT The possibility of renewing indefinitely the existing "stand-off" agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the operating companies making up the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation's system in the Southeastern States was discussed yesterday by a group of the company's officials and government officers, as a result of President Roosevelt's White House Power Conference day before yesterday. The agreement expires November 3. There will be no further discussion for a few days, it was indicated. (Press.)

N.Y. MILK SUPPLY Manipulation of milk-supply sources enabled distributors in the New York milk shed to buy fluid milk below prices fixed by the State Milk Control Board and resulted in depressed prices to dairy farmers, according to a report made public yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission. The report was based on a field investigation into trade practices in the New York milk shed. The investigation was to determine if there were attempts to lessen competition or create a monopoly or conspiracy in restraint of trade in the milk industry in New York State. (New York Times.)

By-Products
Industries

"Much attention has been focused of late on the development of so-called by-products industries--to dispose of substandard dried prunes, rain-damaged raisins, cull citrus fruits, surplus market peas and other products of the West's agricultural business which cannot readily be sold in regular marketing channels," says Western Canner and Packer (September). "Farsighted canners and packers, however, are beginning to recognize that they have been placing the cart before the horse in most instances of this kind, and that organizations devoted to this work are not so much concerned with merchandise surplus crops as they are with developing new markets. Getting rid of an over-supply of fruit or vegetables may be of importance for one or two seasons but is not necessarily of moment year after year. The development of new outlets for canning and packing fruits and vegetables, however, should be looked upon as a long-term proposition, carrying with it certain obligations and responsibilities. It costs money to discover these markets and to build up demand in them, and once this demand is created it must be satisfied every season or the entire pioneering effort and expense have been wasted. Many of the present-day staple items of commerce in the United States have been developed from what once were no more than by-products, but the supply of raw materials was made available year after year. The new by-product and surplus crop disposal organizations of today are just as likely to become permanent factors in the West's food-packing industries, adding materially to the income of processors and growers, if they are properly encouraged and maintained."

Mosquito
Control

Since its origin four decades ago that little known type of engineering work known as mosquito control has developed to a point where its intimate relation to the public welfare is no longer in question. Today engineers of many different kinds must concern themselves with it--every city and county engineer as well as many of the men engaged in hydraulic and even general construction operations. Unfortunately the subject has remained a closed book to most of them and only a limited number of specialists can be said to possess more than superficial knowledge of its principles and practices. Responsibility for combating the mosquito menace is shared by all engineers engaged in construction, for even a simple grading job through neglectful creation of mosquito breeding places may neutralize the protective efforts of an entire community. Yet the main responsibility rests on the public-service engineer and in view of the increasing economic significance of mosquito control it must be ranked among his most important obligations. Control work requires as careful a program and budget as does pavement maintenance or sewage-plant operation. All planning of improvement works demands full consideration of existing mosquito hazards and potential new ones. (Engineering News-Record, Sept. 24.)

Soybeans
Market

A drive for part of the vast soybean oil-meal business of Europe will be made by the American farmer, E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, declared recently before the American Soybean Association. "Such course is feasible," said Mr. Johnson, internationally known expert, who has just returned from a study of conditions

in eight European countries. "Under existing conditions, with regulations and reciprocal trade agreements, soybean oil-meal and cakes offer better export possibilities perhaps than any other American farm product." He said all northern European countries imported great quantities of vegetable protein either in the form of oil seeds, or oil meals. In the first six months of 1936, for instance, he said, Germany imported approximately a million tons of oil-bearing seeds, soybeans making up more than one-third of the total tonnage. European countries, Mr. Johnson added, like the uniformly high quality of the American product, which also requires but three to four weeks in shipment as against six to eight weeks with Manchurian shipments. (Grain & Feed Journals, September 23.)

Feeding of
Dried Grass

"The number of grass-drying plants that have been in operation during the past season," says Country Life (London, September 19), "will have provided a substantial amount of material for useful experimental work during the coming winter. From preliminary work that has already been done in this country an attempt has been made to regard the dried grass as a suitable alternative to the concentrated part of the ration...The results in terms of effect on milk yield, butterfat and solids showed no difference between the two systems of feeding, but those cows receiving dried grass produced a butter that was definitely of a deeper yellow colour. This is explained by the fact that dried grass is rich in carotene; but it is interesting to point out that some breeds have a better capacity for utilising this material than others, and the Channel Islands cattle are particularly useful in this respect. In an experiment now proceeding in the Midlands, young cattle of from six to twelve months old are being successfully fed on dried grass as a total substitute for the concentrates that are normally fed. The young cattle are gaining at a faster rate in weight, while they show a general superiority in bloom of hair..."

Small-Town
Promotion

"The large cities of the country, especially those in agricultural areas," says Farm and Ranch (September 15), "must quickly awaken to the fact that their interests are not local if they are to continue to prosper. When the soil in the small town and small city trade area washes away, or becomes unproductive for any other reason, that town immediately feels the loss...The Kessler Plan Association of Dallas, Texas, has extended its activities and is striving to create an interest among the citizens of Dallas in the welfare of the towns and cities in the surrounding sixty or more counties. John E. Surratt, secretary of the association, has called attention to the fact that the census figures show that every one of these counties, except Dallas and Tarrant and the counties in which there are oil activities, have lost population and that the county seat cities as well as other cities in these counties have either slowed down or are just about holding their own, or have fewer citizens than they had 10 and 20 years ago. A survey of this situation shows that the trade territory of these towns has slipped in production; that soils have eroded and original owners have moved away and many of the farms are occupied by tenants who are not encouraged to conserve and upbuild the land...Chambers of commerce...will find it profitable to lend their aid in the conservation of the natural resources of their trade territory. In this the large cities should give constructive cooperation."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 1/8-141 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 138 1/8-140 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 126 3/8-131 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 132 3/8-152 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 1/2-121 1/4; Chi. 117 3/4-120 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 3/4-86 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 110 3/4-112 1/2; St. Louis 113; No. 3, Chi. 105 1/4-108 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 7/8-41 3/8; K.C. 43 1/4-46; St. Louis 43; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 124-132; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; K.C. 89-92; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 1/2-212 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.70-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks Fair quality \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 47¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 37 1/2-42¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.20-\$1.40 per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$35 bulk per ton in St. Louis; 1 car \$23 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.12 1/2; Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.37 1/2-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.05-\$1.15 and McIntosh \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.89 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.19 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 1/2 cents; Standards, 27 1/2-27 3/4 cents; Firsts, 25 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 3

Section 1

October 3, 1936

SOYBEAN FUTURES Members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted 633 to 23 in favor of a futures market for soybeans on the exchange. The market will open Monday. Deliverable on soybean contracts will be United States No. 2 yellow, which grade predominates in the receipts. No. 3 yellow will be deliverable at a discount of 2 cents a bushel. The trading units will be 1,000 and 5,000 bushels. Sales of both "round" lots, or 5,000 bushels and its multiples, and "odd" lots, or 1,000 bushels up to 4,000 bushels, will be quoted on the ticker tape. (Press.)

CINOFLUOROGRAPHY X-ray motion pictures of human organs in action were shown on a screen yesterday at the annual session of the American Roentgen Ray Society. This new phase of X-ray science, known as cinofluorography, was demonstrated and discussed by Drs. William H. Steward, William J. Hoffman and F. H. Chiselin of the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York. The process of cinofluorography involves photographing the moving image seen on the fluoroscopic screen. While the film thus made reveals essentially the same things the X-ray specialist sees when he studies the fluoroscopic screen directly, it shows them much more clearly and has many other advantages over direct observation, the doctors said. (New York Times.)

ARGENTINE CORN RECORD A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says Argentina exported more corn in September than in any previous month in the nation's history, shipments having totaled 42,864,300 bushels. The largest previous month was October 1931. Corn exports in the week ended day before yesterday almost reached the highest weekly record, having amounted to 12,142,000 bushels. Shipments of corn to the United States in the week were 2,078,000 bushels, while 2,212,000 went to Canada. Shipments to the Dominion in two weeks have totaled 5,039,000 bushels as a result of the suspension of Canada's import tax on corn.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE AID A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the National Coffee Department and the Bank of Brazil announced yesterday that they would increase financial advances to coffee growers against bills of lading from 50 to 60 percent. The measure will benefit the small growers, whose borrowing heretofore has been restricted and who have even been forced to sell coffee at sacrifice prices. The step is believed to be a prelude to government help for agriculturists by a rural credit bank, whose creation is under discussion.

**Combating Dry
Weather**

"In a recent radio address, Dean Christensen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture stated that a complete record of rainfall in Wisconsin had been kept for forty-seven years," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (September 25). "In twenty of these forty-seven years there has been a lack of rain during the growing season. This fact emphasizes what we have again and again stated, that to be successful in dairy farming, a substantial surplus must be carried over from the year of good production to take care of a year of lean production. In 1935 there was an exceptional hay crop in Wisconsin. Farmers as late as April and May of this year were trying to sell good alfalfa hay for \$6 a ton and could find no buyers. This same hay is now selling for \$22 a ton. Further, the surplus that was carried over is going to make it possible to maintain very largely all the dairy herds in this year of a short crop. If we preserve the surplus of hay and silage, corn, barley and oats on the dairy farm, it will be found that every year or so they can be marketed at splendid prices. Purchasing hay at \$20 or more per ton should emphasize to those who have not carried a surplus, how expensive it is to be without it."

**Insecticidal
Agents**

A. M. Boyce, University of California Citrus Experiment Station, writing on "New Developments in Insecticides" in Pacific Rural Press (September 19), says: "...One of the most important recent advances has been in the field of wetting, spreading and emulsifying agents. Such materials are not properly regarded as insecticides; however, they are of such prime importance in the efficient performance of insecticides applied as liquids that they would necessarily be given consideration in any research program on insecticides. Most of the older wetting, spreading and emulsifying agents have been more or less reactive with the salts normally occurring in waters used in spraying. This feature has generally been responsible for variability in performance of a given insecticide in different localities. In certain instances the operation of such factors renders the treatment ineffective. These new materials may be grouped into three general classes, namely: (1) sulfated fatty alcohols; (2) sulfated fatty acids; and (3) sulfated phenol compounds. Many of the compounds of these groups of chemical are relatively non-reactive with the salts in the waters and will function equally well in 'hard waters' or 'soft waters'. The stimulus for the development of such materials came mainly from the textile industry where it is very essential that the wetting agent is not 'salted out'. There are many of these compounds now available and many more will undoubtedly be developed..."

**Phosphate
Method**

"The new method of extracting phosphoric acid from phosphate rock which is being developed at Muscle Shoals is believed to have tremendous possibilities," says L. A. Niven in the Progressive Farmer (October). "This new method is said to use electricity to extract the phosphoric acid from poor grades of phosphate rock and even the sand in the phosphate beds. The sulphuric acid method, the method in use for many years, cannot do this. It is believed this new method will be a commercial success and should result not only in increasing the available supply of phosphoric acid but in reducing the cost of making it."

Isolation of Antibodies Isolation for the first time in pure form of the specific substances, known as antibodies, that provide immunity against specific diseases, is reported in Science (October 2). The report, which presents a significant advance not only in the light it sheds on the nature of immunity but also in the practical possibilities it offers for the treatment of many serious bacterial diseases, such as pneumonia, is presented by Drs. Bacon F. Chow and Hsien Wu of Peiping Union Medical College, China. The Chinese scientists report having recovered in pure form a protein substance from the serum used in the treatment of Type 1 pneumonia. This protein substance they found, according to their tests, to be the pure form of the antibody that renders animals immune against Type 1 pneumonia. In its pure form the antibody's protective power is increased 15 to 20 times. (Press.)

Hiring Farm Power "A new type of agricultural service is that of a supplemental hired farm power service that can be developed and offered by a limited number of capable and energetic farmers in rural communities for certain types of special and regular farm jobs," says Tom Leadley in the Nebraska Farmer (September 26). "...A practical demonstration of farm contracting was arranged by a tractor company on several farms near Peoria, Illinois, in September, and attended by more than 100 agricultural engineers, machinery manufacturers, railroad officials, agricultural editors and others...A farm pond with a 10,000-barrel capacity was completed in 44 tractor hours at a cost to the farmer who employed the contractor of \$110 and an out-of-pocket cost to the contractor of \$38.28. Osage orange hedge was pulled with a diesel tractor at a cost to the farmer of approximately 50 cents per rod. A rolling pasture, badly eroded, had been terraced to prevent further erosion and conserve moisture (5,130 feet in 13 hours) at a cost to the farmer of \$43.55, or \$2.10 an acre, with actual operating cost to the contractor of \$15.18. The terraces, all built from the upper side, were completed in 3 1/2 rounds. The visitors saw heavy logs from ripe wood lot timber being skidded up and down hill to a portable saw mill and sawed into valuable timber, piling ties, fence posts and firewood, at a cost of around \$2.50 an hour for the work. A trench silo of 50 tons capacity had been built by a power farm contractor at a cost to the farm owner of only \$10. The work was done in 3 1/2 hours and would have required a team and man power 40 hours to do the job..."

Vegetable Distribution "One of the notable addresses at the annual meeting of the American Vegetable Growers Association at Cleveland was delivered by Dr. Frank App, of New Jersey, manager of the Seabrook Farms with its thousands of acres in fruits and vegetables," says Pennsylvania Farmer (September 26). "His experience and his prophecies are of interest to all farmers though specially to those who produce crops which may be handled by this new process. Dr. App says: 'Quick freezing is the fourth milestone in the distribution of vegetables. Freezing will not make poor quality vegetables good. But quick frozen vegetables are delivered to the consumer with the quality harvested and frozen. Approximately one-third of our vegetables in the future will be processed in cans, one-third shipped as fresh to market and one-third quick frozen. This last third will represent expansion in the vegetable industry instead of substitution and will tend to stabilize the fresh vegetable market...'"

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 4

Section 1

October 5, 1936

COOPERATIVE UTILITIES PROGRAM A plan for cooperative procedure with state utilities commissions in the consideration of rate structure, costs, accounts, regulations and similar questions was announced yesterday by the Federal Power Commission. The step was interpreted at Washington as a part of the federal power policy now in process of formation, looking to the eventual pooling of private and public power resources as urged by President Roosevelt at the White House power conference last week. The plan would provide for joint hearings, joint conferences and even joint boards to deal with questions affecting both the state and federal regulatory bodies. (Press.)

FRENCH TARIFFS Herbert L. Matthews, in a Paris wireless to the New York Times, says: "The Journal Officiel printed Saturday morning a series of decrees suppressing more than 100 import quotas as of October 10, reducing tariffs on many articles 15 to 20 percent, cutting the prices of import licenses an equal amount and instituting a committee for tariff revision and control. It is the most important step any great nation has taken since the world economic crisis started to reduce the barriers to international trade..."

WORLD FARM INSTITUTE "The general assembly of the International Agriculture Institute holds its first session this morning at 10 o'clock in the building erected for it thirty-one years ago by King Victor Emmanuel III," reports Laura Lubin Saqui in a Rome wireless to the New York Times. "Baron Giacomo Acerbo, first Italian delegate and the institute's president, will deliver the opening address..."

SOVIET COTTON A Moscow cable to the New York Times says that on the basis of this year's good cotton harvest, the Soviet Government has fixed 1,878,000 tons as the amount of raw cotton that farms must deliver to the state. This will make approximately 2,800,000 bales of lint cotton. The government has ordered cotton picking completed by December 1.

LUMBER SHIPMENTS The lumber industry during the week ended September 26, 1936, stood at 68 percent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 71 percent of 1929 shipments. Shipments were heaviest of any week of the year to date, partly due to anticipated marine labor trouble on the West Coast in October. (Press.)

Beavers as A recent note from New Brunswick calls attention
Conservationists to the new, or perhaps one should say, more intensive,
 campaign which fishermen and fishing authorities have
inaugurated for the preservation of the beaver, not on account of the
value of its skin, but for its dam-building habits. The beaver of the
Canadian woods used to be much abused for the damage it did to timber,
not only for the trees it cut down, but even more for the number killed
by having their roots flooded. Now it has been realized that these pools
in the smaller tributaries are a great asset to a river in conserving
the water in dry seasons. In this country we have no beavers, but we
still have bogs and marshy ground which have equally been condemned by
the thoughtless; let us hope the lesson of the beaver will be learned
before they disappear under a passion for drainage. (The Field, London,
September 19.)

New Meat "An effective new coating for preventing cuts of
Coating fresh meat from becoming dried out was patented recently at
 Washington," says The Forecast (September). "The formula
for this coating includes 57 percent water, 25 percent glycerine, 18 per-
cent gelatin and 0.1 percent essential oil...While such coatings have
been used on smoked meats for many years, the new patent extends the
method to fresh meats. Butchers, hotel stewards and all who are respon-
sible for the storage of large amounts of cut meat will appreciate the
importance of such a protective coating...The glycerine in the new for-
mula absorbs moisture and keeps the gelatin in a flexible condition which
prevents it from cracking. Thus the gelatin casing acts as a hermetic
seal to keep out air, dust and germs. The essential oils, furthermore,
exercise a germicidal action and retard spoilage to a marked degree.
Still another feature recommending the use of this coating is the fact
that it may easily be removed by washing."

Rural Sales The Commerce Department's index of rural retail sales
Increase for four major regions of the country indicates daily
 average sales for August, compared with August 1935, showed
a larger increase in the East than in other parts of the country. The
department's figures are based on dollar value of rural chain store and
mail order sales. Sales in the East in August were 26 percent above
August last year, compared with an increase of more than 20 percent for
the country as a whole. Total sales for the first eight months, compared
with the corresponding period of 1935, were highest in the Far West where
a 19 1/2 percent gain was recorded and were lowest in the Middle West
which showed an increase of 9 1/2 percent. For the country as a whole
in the first eight months, a 13 percent increase was shown. (Press.)

Tenmarq Wheat A flour mill located at Abilene, Kansas, is encourag-
 ing wheat growers in its wheat-buying territory to plant
Tenmarq wheat. The mill management promises to pay growers two cents a
bushel more for Tenmarq than for any other variety grown in central Kan-
sas. Tenmarq is a high-quality wheat produced at Kansas State College by
crossing Marquis and Kanred varieties. (Farm Journal, October.)

Manitoba With more wheat exported than in any year in the
Grain Record five-year history of the port of Churchill, Manitoba,
 shipping over the northern sea passage virtually closed
last Friday. Sailing of a motorship Thursday marked the last sailing
chartered for the Hudson Bay route this season. The ship carried 320,-
000 bushels of wheat for European points to bring total exports for the
1936 season to 4,954,000 bushels, topping the 1934 grain record by
800,000 bushels. Fourteen ships sailed from Manitoba's northern sea-
port this season compared with eight last season and the record of fif-
teen in 1934. The 1936 season opened August 5 and its official close is
set for October 10. (Canadian Press.)

Scientific Nature (London, September 19) comments editorially
Terminology on an address by Sir Richard Gregory on 'Cultural and
 Social Values of Science' at the Blackpool meeting of
the British Association. "One of the handicaps under which the man of
science labors in communicating his thoughts to the outside world is
the necessity for using abstract terms that defy precise definition. He
may use far too many of them, but he must use some; so to avoid misunder-
standing and confusion of thought, it is always desirable to start with
a preliminary explanation of the meaning of the chief abstract terms he
intends to employ...Success in scientific inquiry, it might be pointed out,
implies the possession of some of the higher human qualities, such as
courage to look facts squarely in the face and to accept conclusions
even when they are unpleasant or subversive or established practice and
belief; patience; a disciplined imagination; an open mind and a critical
outlook; and, perhaps the greatest of all, the artist's sense of striving
for perfection. Culture resembles science in having its roots in ac-
curate knowledge and in critical thought. It is, however, more than
knowledge or learning (a small amount of learning is compatible with a
high degree of culture) because in concentrating on 'the best that has
been thought and known in the world', it becomes essentially a study of
perfection...The distinguishing feature of science would thus appear
to be accurate knowledge and that of culture to be taste, judgment or
discrimination between the true and the false, the good and the bad, the
beautiful and the ugly..."

Uses of "In his presidential address to the botany section
Fungi of the British Association, J. Ramsbotham spoke on 'The
 Uses of Fungi' and said that in this country it was not
common knowledge that only half a dozen or so of the larger fungi are
poisonous," says Gardening Illustrated (London, September 19). "Rule
of thumb methods of distinguishing the species, however, were worse than
useless, for Amanita phalloides, the most poisonous of all, did not obey
any of the rules in common practice. Mr. Ramsbotham traced the history
of mushroom growing in this country and remarked that since the war the
spawn gatherer of the old type, who could distinguish mushroom spawn by
its smell and appearance, seemed to have disappeared as completely as
the professional truffle hunter had done. There was at present, judging
from official correspondence, a keen interest in the possibility of grow-
ing truffles on a commercial basis in this country..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 2 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down 8.50-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 7/8-141 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 138 7/8-140 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 127 1/8-132 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 133 1/8-154 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 115-121 1/2; Chi. 117 1/4-121 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 1/8-86 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112-114; St. Louis 110-112; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 105 3/4-108; St. Louis 109-110; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 3/8-41 7/8; K.C. 43 1/2-45 3/4; Chi. 40 3/4-42 1/2; St. Louis 43; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203 1/2-214 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; \$1.26 1/2-\$1.32 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.47 1/2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.15-\$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-95¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Danish type 30¢-85¢ in the East, with f.o.b. sales of sacked per ton stock bringing \$20-\$25. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.65 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. New Wealthys \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.98 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 12.06 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 34 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S. Daisies, 19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 1/2 cents; Standards, 27 1/2-27 3/4 cents; Firsts, 25 1/4 cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 5

Section 1

October 6, 1936

FRENCH TARIFFS

A Geneva report by the United Press says that France last night announced her intention to make a new contribution to world economic recovery by establishing a new tariff system and abolishing import quotas, which played havoc with exports of the United States and Latin-American countries. Minister of Commerce Paul Bastid told the League of Nations economic commission France would revise her tariff policy and abandon quotas, depending solely on tariffs for protection of her internal markets.

LIRA DEVALUED

A Rome report by the Associated Press says Premier Mussolini yesterday devalued the Italian lira, decreed sweeping measures designed to revive the nation's foreign trade and ordered property owners to lend the government cash equal to 5 percent of the value of their real estate in an effort to balance the budget. Tariff duties were ordered reduced to spur trade. Cabinet decrees forbade increases in rents and utility service costs to guard against a jump in living costs because of the devaluation step.

STABILIZATION OF WAGES

The workers council of the General Electric Company announced last night the company had agreed to a stabilization plan under which wages of 12,000 workers at Schenectady, New York, will be maintained in line with the federal cost of living index. An official of the company in New York said last night the plan "would probably be applied to approximately 40,000 industrial workers at a score of General Electric plants in the country." A 2 percent upward adjustment on all hourly and piece work earnings will be made effective October 22 and 23. (A.P.)

WORLD COFFEE CONSUMPTION

A survey of world coffee consumption for the first quarter of the new crop year, July through September, made by the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange reveals a decline of 550,872 bags or 9 percent in world distribution entirely borne by coffee of Brazilian growth. Distribution of all coffees in the United States aggregated 2,719,203 bags against 3,028,075 bags during the corresponding months of 1935, a decrease of 308,872 bags or 10.2 percent, while in European countries 2,549,000 bags disappeared against 2,740,000 in 1935, a loss of 191,000 bags or 7.0 percent. (Press.)

BUSINESS

The forward movement of business in September, as indicated by the monthly statistical summary of the Standard Statistics Company, is expected by that organization to continue with increased momentum during the present month. (Press.)

Scientific Information Nature (London, September 19) in an editorial on "Science and Culture", says in part: "The question arises whether bodies like the British Association (for the Advancement of Science) and the Royal Society cannot, in conformity with their statutes, tread the path of the diffusion of natural knowledge with greater vigor than heretofore. Neither body issues a publication which really hits the educational bull's-eye. The association, it is true, enjoys what is called 'a good press', but unfortunately that press in pursuit of commercial aims, largely selects matter that is calculated to create a sensation, and which seldom leaves a lasting impression. We therefore suggest that the council of the association be urged to consider the advisability of publishing on its own account a special volume, to be available at a low price, containing those addresses, lectures, papers and discussions, or parts of them, which have a direct bearing upon the life of the community, and including descriptions of discoveries and inventions, new light on old truths, economic and social problems and contributions to higher thought. Authors could be advised in advance that their contributions were earmarked for dissemination among the public and that therefore they should be written so far as possible in non-academic language, with a non-academic approach and with the express object of arousing interest in and appreciation of the social and cultural implications of scientific research among those who are still largely ignorant of or indifferent to it. The first quinquennial review of the progress of science, prepared for the association by a number of authors, and shortly to be published, though not entirely of this character, should be of great service in extending interest in scientific knowledge and achievement. Our hope for the future lies in enlightened education of this kind."

Missouri State Fair "New features of the livestock exhibits have been inaugurated at the (Missouri) state fairs this year," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (September 30). "The county beef herd exhibits which come from herds that are too small to fit an entire show string are made up from at least four herds with no single breeder exhibiting more than four out of the total of ten which makes up a county herd. These cattle are also allowed to compete in the open classes where they have performed with credit. The parish shows, which have been sponsored by local fairs and stock shows, have been developed by dairy men. The winners at the local shows come together at the state fairs for final awards. This movement, which is designed to aid the small breeder, has the hearty support of the national breed associations. Another observation is that the exhibits of 4-H Club boys and girls and of the Future Farmers are not only increasing in numbers, but in quality. They are giving the hottest kind of competition to their seniors. This tendency to give greater attention to small breeders and to the accomplishment of farm boys and girls will have a lasting effect on livestock improvement."

R.R. Income Class 1 railroads of the United States in the first eight months of 1936 had a net railway operating income of \$364,697,978 which was at the annual rate of return of 2.30 percent on their property investment, says the Association of American Railroads. (Press.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: cereal technologist, \$3,800, associate
 pathologist (forage crops) \$3,200, Bureau of Plant In-
dustry; principal industrial toxicologist (heavy metals) \$5,600, Public
Health Service; unassembled; applications to be on file by November 2.

Chemical "Chemists, more especially those engaged in one or
Nomenclature other branch of organic chemistry, will find much of
 interest in the account, appearing in the Journal of the
Chemical Society, of the progress made towards a rational standardised
nomenclature for inorganic and organic chemistry," says an editorial in
the Industrial Chemist (London, September). "In these days, with stand-
ardisation becoming more and more prevalent, it is scarcely creditable
to the chemical profession that a matter of such fundamental importance
should still remain in a more or less chaotic condition. The main dif-
ficulty lies, of course, in the classification of organic compounds,
although even the less complex field of inorganic chemistry is by no
means straightforward. In so far as the inorganic side is concerned,
there appears to be reasonable ground for hope that a solution may shortly
be achieved as both the International Union of Chemistry and the German
Chemical Society have presented reports in which there are many points
of agreement...The desirability of systematisation is all the more evi-
dent with the growing trend towards empirical names--a practice by which
the burden on the memory of future generations of students will be enor-
mously increased without any benefit accruing in return."

Mosquito "Mosquito control and waterfowl and shore bird restora-
Control and tion go hand in hand," stated Ernest J. Dean, Massachusetts
Conservation Commissioner of Conservation, as he released the report of
 the work accomplished through cooperation between Harold
M. Bradbury, wild life technician, and Robert W. Wales of the State De-
partment of Agriculture. "Proper credit must also be given," said Com-
missioner Dean, "to Arthur King, Jr., and Mr. Saunders, in charge of the
National Youth Administration movement in this district, for their in-
terest and cooperation...The mosquito control projects heretofore have
been carried on with one idea in mind--the elimination of the mosquito.
This project carired on in the Duxbury and Marshfield marsh area has proved
that the mosquito can be controlled and the marsh left suitable for shore
birds and ducks...Many things were found out about mosquitoes, the most
important being that salt water chubs or minnows will consume mosquito
larvae and because of this and the agitation of the water caused in their
search for food, no mosquitoes can hatch where these fish are present...
Where pot holes had been filled in we reopened them, making them deep
enough to maintain a maximum amount of minnows...We dug scattered holes
approximately 10 feet by 10 feet by 18 inches...The water is alive with
minnows and the shore birds are using it more and more every day. Many
peep are feeding there and three lesser yellowlegs, one dowitcher and one
great blue heron have been observed. Approximately one month after the
work was started, a thorough investigation was made and no mosquito larvae
were found. It is too early yet to predict what might happen, but so far
this experiment has been an unqualified success." (Edgartown, Mass.,
Vineyard Gazette.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; ^{good} cows 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.NO.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -141 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 138 $\frac{3}{8}$ -140 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ -155 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112-113 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 110-113; No. 3, Chi. 105-107 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -42 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 44-47; Chi. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 43; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-216.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.55-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers and Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Midwestern stock 55¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round Type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$21 f.o.b. bulk per ton Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$35-\$40 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$25-\$26 f.o.b. on Danish type at Racine. East Shore Virginia^{Jersey} type sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3.10 per barrel in city markets; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York; Wealthys \$1-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.05 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.08 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 6

Section 1

October 7, 1936

CURRENCY DEVALUATION

President Roosevelt indicated at his press conference yesterday that, if reelected, he would ask Congress for an extension of time for the Presidential power to devalue the currency further. He is convinced that this power should be continued for use in an emergency. From his brief discussions, the inference was drawn that he was not contemplating further devaluation under existing conditions. The present devaluation authority will expire by limitation next January 30. (New York Times.)

SOYBEAN TRADING

Contracts involving more than 300,000 bushels of soybeans changed hands yesterday when the Chicago Board of Trade inaugurated the world's first futures market in the commodity. The most expensive article on the exchange's blackboards, the beans fluctuated over a 3-cent range. Initial trading in December and May delivery contracts were made at \$1.20 a bushel. Wheat and corn were quoted at 5 and 15 cents less respectively. Later, May beans went to a premium, gaining 2 cents and closing at the day's high of \$1.22. (A.P.)

NUTRITION REPORT

The world is undernourished, F. L. McDougall, Australian agricultural specialist, said yesterday in a report to the biennial general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Many world agricultural problems would be solved, he said, if certain nations would increase their production of "protective foods", instead of concentrating on high wheat yields. (A.P.)

GERMAN FOOD CONTROL

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the system of central government control over all foodstuffs was further advanced yesterday with publication of a law according to which most truck farm and vineyard products--that is, most vegetables, fruits and wines, both domestic and imported--will be marketed in the future only through a special government agency created for that purpose. Producers and importers will be required to offer such products first at prices fixed by Richard Darre, Reich Minister of Nutrition and Agriculture. The agency is not compelled to accept all offerings and rejected goods are not supposed to be marketed or utilized, but if they are, the agency may still require payment of the same amount that it would have realized if it had accepted the goods.

New Fields
in Science

"The statement is sometimes heard that the steady increase in human knowledge is robbing man of his opportunities, that there soon will be no more worlds to conquer," says The Laboratory (Vol. 8, No. 2). "Nothing could be more misleading. The days of the pioneer will never pass. Problems, more varied, more complex, more fascinating, will always be pressing for solution. With the increasing complexity of the problem confronting the individual the method of attack must naturally change. The investigator of today can no longer depend so fully upon his own resources. Men working in groups, pooling their knowledge and experience, have far better chance of success than the 'lone wolf' type of investigator. Research is becoming more and more a matter of cooperation. The investigator of today has at his command all the latest materials, tools, and appliances, made and perfected by men devoting their entire time to such service. No longer does he, like the worker of yesterday, spend a large part of his time in arduous preparatory work, shaping his crude instruments with home-made tools, grinding his own lenses, blowing his own glassware. Today the chemist, the metallurgist, the designer, the engineer, the skilled craftsmen seem to be conspiring to revise the list of things impossible. With modern materials, tools and appliances the research worker of today can do that which could not be done a decade ago with the scientific tools available at that time."

Microcine-
matography

August Kufferath, author of "The Camera-Microscope" in Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (September) reports that a "very new and excellent method of recording important changes of objects, in particular live or growing subjects showing considerable variations or crystallization processes, is by microcine-matography. A microscope of the formerly usual construction with a vertical ocular tube is built together with the cine camera for 16 mm narrow-gauge films on a sturdy stand. Between the camera and the ocular tube is a cylindrical hollow containing inside at the lower end a partly reflecting surface which diverts a small percentage of the light into the horizontal telescope. The process of photographing can be checked through the telescope with the minimum of effort. While usually a low-voltage incandescent bulb is used, it is advisable to use a little arc lamp as lighting source in the event of the number of photographs taken exceeding 16 a second. The use of the microcinematographic apparatus has already produced various interesting results in the field of cellular research."

Book on

Quick Freezing "...Perhaps of greater importance in quick freezing practical progress is the considerable research work that has been carried on during the whole time since quick freezing became a common term," says Refrigerating Engineering (October). "Evidences of an impressive accumulation of knowledge are offered in a new book by Donald K. Tressler and Clifford F. Evers. Dr. Tressler, head of the chemical department of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, is well qualified to treat of this subject by experience and acquaintance with the huge literature of food investigation here and abroad. This is the first thorough treatise on the subject (The Freezing Preservation of Fruits, Fruit Juices and Vegetables)..."

Honeyflow and Temperature "It is to be hoped that a sufficient number of records have been kept during the past season of exceedingly high temperatures to enable one to determine the effect on honeyflow," says an editorial in American Bee Journal (October). "In 1926 M. D. Farrar made some observations at the South Dakota College of Agriculture which indicated that high yields are seldom secured at extremely high temperatures...Over much of the midwest this season, temperatures were much higher than usual with far less rainfall than normal. Yet in many cases the bees gathered a fair harvest. As far as this writer's observations went, the flow was slow and steady and there were but few days when the hive gained more than two or three pounds. H. B. Parks, of the Texas Experiment Station, in a paper in the Iowa Apiarist's Report for 1928, stated that honeybees will not work in the field in that region when the temperature is above 94 degrees and the relative humidity is below 50. Few of the records available concerning storing activities include the humidity. It is quite possible that humidity may be an important factor in this as it appears to be in wintering. Parks calls attention to the fact that at times of great heat the bees store large quantities of water in an effort to equalize conditions within the hive. He has noted that two or three hours ahead of dust storms or hot winds the bees increase their activity and store an ample water supply."

Turkey Egg Marketing "The marketing of turkey eggs in California is an industry which has sprung up during the last few years," says George Makins in Nulaid News (September). "...During the season of 1935 the California Turkey Growers Association marketed 165,000 eggs. The returns were considerably greater than the producers had anticipated and the deal proved so satisfactory to both the producers and the hatcherymen that during the season 1936 we marketed 800,000 eggs. We were able to fill orders for 20,000 or 30,000 eggs at one time and guarantee the fertility...During the past two years we have attempted to standardize the quality and grading, so that the hatcheries would not have to pay unnecessary express charges on eggs which could not be used. By careful handling and proper packing we have been able to eliminate all the checked eggs and the odd-shaped, rough and undersized eggs. It is our plan this coming season to inspect all flocks before receiving eggs from them..."

Iowa Tenancy Studies Rainer Schickele, Iowa State College agricultural economist, declared recently that the character of tenancy on more than one-third of Iowa's farms discourages, or prevents, good conservation farming practices. For Iowa as a whole, he said, half of the farms are operated by tenants. He classified Iowa tenancy into the following types: "Family tenancy, 25 percent; tenancy in ownership prospect, 5 percent; and 'exploitive tenancy,' 70 percent." The economist reported the findings of a recent study to determine whether tenancy is a menace to Iowa agriculture in the October issue of the Iowa Farm Economist, Extension Service quarterly publication. "Of all the tenants, about one-fourth are family related to their landlords," Schickele said. "The remaining tenants have purely commercial relationships with their landlords." (A.P.)

MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 140 1/8-142 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 139 1/8-141 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 129 1/4-134 1/4; No. 1 H. Am. Durum, Duluth, 135 1/4-156 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 116 1/2-121 1/4; Chi. 118 1/2-121 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120 1/2-121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 1/8-87 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 1/4-113 3/4; No. 3, Chi. 105-107 1/2; St. Louis 112; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 7/8-42 7/8; Chi. 41-42 1/2; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-216.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.65-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; mostly 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Danish type 60¢-75¢ in the East, with bulk per ton f.o.b. \$23-\$25 at Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type \$2.25-\$3.10 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.85-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 85¢-\$1.12 1/2; Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.09 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.92 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.97 cents per pound and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 32 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 1/4 cents; Y.Americas, 19 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 1/2-34 1/2 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 25 3/4-26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 7

Section 1

October 8, 1936

RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night defended trade agreements as "treaties of commercial peace" and said "the important question...is whether we are to regain a balanced and stable economic system in which all parts of American production can cooperate prosperously, or whether we shall have a crippled and unstable system. It is whether we shall permit those branches of American farming and industry equipped and accustomed to sell part of their product to other countries, to do so and be paid for that product; or whether we shall make it impossible for these branches to trade and throw their land out of production and their people out of work and so depress conditions throughout the country..." (United Press.)

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

A leader of the world movement for cooperative selling, buying, manufacturing and finance declared yesterday "its ambition is to supplant capitalism" with help of government, says a Columbus, Ohio, report by the Associated Press. Henry J. May, of London, England, general secretary of the International Cooperative Alliance, asserted that the movement could be the greatest influence for world peace, "with greater power than the League of Nations by far." May expressed his views in an interview on the eve of the tenth biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Approximately 1,000 delegates are expected to attend a three-day session.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES RECORDS

Montgomery Ward & Company yesterday reported sales volume during September continued to break all previous records in the company's history. The September total was \$33,357,194, an increase of 32.51 percent compared with September 1935. The volume in August this year was \$27,422,133. For the 8-month period ended September 30 this year, sales totaled \$220,142,647, also a new record for corresponding periods in the mail order and retail concern's history. (A.P.)

STEEL ORDERS

"Steel companies enter the final quarter of the year with the largest unfilled orders since 1929, and in one respect the situation is more favorable than in that boom period because present commitments do not include the speculative purchases that then existed," says Iron Age in its weekly summary yesterday.

Cotton George Wolf, Jr., writing on the Rust cotton picker,
Picker in American Cotton Grower (October) says in part: "Yet
to be settled are the following objections: (1) the machine
did not pick all the cotton; even after the raw had been gone over twice
some opened bolls remained; (2) the machine left some cotton scattered on
the ground between the rows and straggling on the plants; (3) the machine
gathered more trash and leaf than careful hand picking would have; (4)
the machine picked green leaf...In my mind, the most serious problem is that
of the green leaf. The action of the spindles, in addition to mixing the
leaf with the picked lint, also bruises it, and especially if the cotton is
damp, leaves a green stain. The coloring matter in green plants, chloro-
phyll, may or may not take dyes. What the reaction of mills will be is
not known, as the problem has never before come up...No one who saw the
demonstration with an open mind will condemn the machine entirely. On
the other hand, no one will say that it cannot be improved. Practically
everyone admits that the Rust brothers have gone farther than any other
toward the goal. If the present drawbacks are found not too serious, or
if the machine can be improved to overcome them, it is possible for other
branches of cotton production to adapt themselves to lower the cost of
machine picking. For instance, it is not impossible for breeders to de-
velop a type of cotton that will give a satisfactory yield and at the
same time not require more than two pickings. Ginners should be able to
devise cleaners that will take out most of the trash."

Highway Engineering News-Record (October 1) says editorially:
Problems "A series of articles on current highway problems is begun
in this issue (A Highway Holiday, by H. S. Fairbank, Bu-
reau of Public Roads) and will be continued throughout most of the year.
As we approach the third decade of the era of modern road building in-
augurated by the federal aid law of 1916, large problems of administra-
tion, road service and road operation call for solution. The information
available for solution is astonishingly meager and opinion on the pro-
cedure to be followed is widely at variance. Surveys now in progress
under federal and state direction will put knowledge of road service and
road needs far ahead of that had in the past, but until the vision of
engineers has projected this factual knowledge into creative planning the
possibilities of road transport will not be served..."

Cold-Resistant "Plant breeders of the Department of Agriculture of
Potato the University of Minnesota are developing a potato for
commercial purposes that will withstand four to five
degrees of lower temperature than any tuber now known in this country and
that can be grown successfully on the low-lying peat lands of Minnesota
and adjacent states," reports Edwin C. Torrey in Country Gentleman (October).
"The problem of obtaining this frost-resistant potato, that will have also
the table qualities demanded by discriminating consumers, is approaching
solution at University Farm, St. Paul, where breeding stock of native
varieties has been developed and is being crossed with potatoes grown in
the mountains of South America. From these crosses, types of tubers that
can endure lower temperatures than any of the existing varieties have been
procured by growing many thousands of seedlings under artificial and
natural conditions of refrigeration..."

Corn Belt Soil

"The hot winds which seared the Corn Belt last summer may have blown some permanent good that is not now readily recognized," says Toland M. Jones in an Omaha report to the New York Times. "They have put many farmers in a mood to listen to agents of the Soil Conservation Service explain alterations in tillage methods which represent the difference between conserving and wasting an insufficient moisture supply...Since the close of the summer, representatives of the service have been conducting demonstrations of its work and of the value of following practices advised by it. Invariably they have had attentive and interested galleries...Out of the drought also has come a new wrinkle in cultivation which seems to have promise. It was developed by Charles T. Peacock, of Colorado. It is called chiseling. The chisel is a lister with a slender shovel substituted for the mold board. It reaches more deeply into the subsoil, loosening it so water penetrates more easily. Supplementing the chisel is an attachment that throws a dam across the furrow at regular intervals. Thus none of the rain which falls on the wheat land escapes. It all soaks into the ground..."

Wood

Alfred J. Stamm and R. M. Seborg, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, are authors of "Minimizing Wood Shrinkage and Swelling" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (October). A note says: "A method of forming synthetic resins within the fine capillary structure of wood as a means of minimizing swelling and shrinking is described. Anti-shrink efficiencies as high as 70 percent have been obtained when the wood took up 30 to 50 percent of its weight of resin. Efficiencies as high as 50 percent have been obtained with as little as 15 percent increase in the weight of the wood. This efficiency is not due to a decrease in the rate of absorption of moisture, as is the case for the waxes previously described, but to an equilibrium change. Prepolymerization of the resin-forming mix before treatment decreases the anti-shrink efficiency. No loss in the efficiency results upon cutting the wood. The hardness and the strength across the grain of the wood are appreciably increased by the treatment. The treated wood can be satisfactorily glued and glued specimens can be treated without affecting the glue joints."

Wax-Dressed

N. H. Grace reports on studies in comparisons of semi-scalding and dry roughing of wax-dressed poultry, in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, September). The summary says: "Semi-scalding and dry roughing of poultry before waxing have been compared. It has been shown that semi-scalding removes most of the scale which prevents good contact of wax to quill in some cases, and thereby promotes a better wax-to-pin-feather bond, with greatly improved plucking. However, this is not the only action of the semi-scald as it actually loosens the pin feather and permits its removal with one-third less force than that required following dry roughing. If the bird is waxed within an hour of killing, there is little variation in the force required to remove the pin. With longer times between killing and waxing there is a slight decrease in the pull required; this is particularly noticeable in the case of semi-scalded pins. In view of this twofold action of the semi-scald in increasing the ease of removing the pins, it is not surprising that special difficulties were encountered in developing a wax and method of use suitable for dry-plucked birds. It must be emphasized that the semi-scalding of birds which would otherwise give poor results on wax dressing is an exact operation. Temperature control is exceedingly important."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.90-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-8.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 138 7/8-140 7/8; No. 2 D.NO. Spr.* Minneap. 137 7/8-139 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 131-136; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 137-159; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120; Chi. 117-120 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 122 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 3/8-86 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 112-113; No. 3, Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -42; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -45 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -42; St. Louis 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-130; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202 $\frac{3}{4}$ -213 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.70-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$22-\$26 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$0.85-\$1; Wealthys \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.96 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.96 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 19-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 26 cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 8

Section 1

October 9, 1936

WORLD FARM ASSEMBLY

A Rome wireless to the New York Times says the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture approved yesterday resolutions submitted by J. Clyde Marquis of the United States delegation favoring closer international collaboration by governments in the organization of agricultural statistical services. The assembly then passed on to consider the work being done in execution of the previous assembly's decision to make studies of farm products with a view to promoting action in world trade.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE MEETS

"The tenth biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the United States opened at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, enthusiastic over the expressed belief of its leaders that the present profit system of business can be displaced promptly and 'without shock'," says Hugh O'Connor in the New York Times. "...Speakers expressed jubilation over the strides they said the movement had been making in the Middle West and in the farm regions since their last congress two years ago, and discussed the recognition which they expect from the commission sent by President Roosevelt to Europe last June to study the operating control quietly achieved by the cooperative system in a number of other nations since the World War..."

AUTO CATTLE RUSTLERS

"Streamlined" cattle rustlers striking quickly and silently with trucks and trailers are causing law enforcement officers of Washington's range counties to appeal for aid, according to a Spokane, Washington, report by the Associated Press. Prosecuting attorneys of three counties have complained to their state associations that the modern counterparts of the phantom range raiders have created a situation which demands new and stringent laws.

FARM PRICE INDEX

Sharp advances in farm products prices during the week of October 3 were reported yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau said gains in barley, corn, cattle, cotton, eggs, apples, dried beans and white potatoes were responsible largely for an increase of 0.4 percent in its index of wholesale commodity prices. Wholesale food prices advanced 0.6 percent for the week, mostly as the result of an increase of 7.3 percent in fruits and vegetables. (A.P.)

Me.. Road In the recent election Maine passed a referendum bill
Funds prohibiting diversion of highway funds to other uses. Such
 laws had already been adopted by Missouri, Minnesota and
Colorado. A drive is on for a similar measure in Massachusetts. Offi-
cials of most states find it easy to raid the revenue from gasoline taxes
for other than road expenditures when the treasury runs dry. Highway
funds hadn't been permanently diverted in Maine but "borrowing" was com-
mon, and talk of a foray at the legislative session helped pile up a
heavy vote for the statutory preventive. (Business Week, October 3.)

Oreg. Berry "Berry growers in Oregon are making progress in in-
Certification creasing the vigor of their plantings by elimination of
 disease through certification of planting stock," says
F. L. Ballard, county agent leader, Oregon, in Country Gentleman (October).
"Organized much after the system of seed certification and potato certi-
fication, growers of red raspberries and strawberries have worked out a
very satisfactory program for supplying disease-free planting stock. Red
raspberry selections were started three years ago. Selections of the most
vigorous hills in several large plantings were made. These selections
were increased on some of the farms and increased vigor was evident.
A common cause of loss in raspberry plantings in the Northwest is crumbly
berry. It appears now that this is a physiological difficulty propagated
with the planting stock. The selection of vigorous and typical plants for
propagation has entirely eliminated this condition in several districts
where it had seriously reduced returns. A major objective which seems
to have been attained is to retain Oregon plantings free from raspberry
mosaic, which is now almost entirely the case..."

Cotton The Progressive Farmer (October) says in an editorial
Classing on learning grade and staple of cotton: "...As shown by
 articles elsewhere in this issue, the government is of-
fering many growers a knowledge of the exact quality of whatever cotton
lint or cotton seed they have to sell. Another agency which has taught
growers the importance of knowing grade and staple before selling is the
cooperative marketing association. The combined work of government class-
ing and the cooperatives has greatly reduced the cotton sold under the
old system of a level 7/8 inch middling or 'hog round' price, but there
is yet too much cotton sold by this unfair and inefficient system. All
cotton should be officially classed before it leaves the producer. We
are told this is too big a job to be undertaken now. That is always the
argument of the standpat reactionary. All cotton is now classed, much
of it several times. One official classing from samples taken at the gin
would not only be of great value to the growers, but would lessen many
of the abuses which now disgrace the handling of cotton. Farmers should
keep fighting for official grading of all lint and seed..."

Paper Silos "Farmers in the Keystone state (Pennsylvania) are get-
 ting acquainted with fence and paper silos," says the Farm
Journal (October). "Tough, waterproof paper is used as a lining for snow
fence. Result is a low-cost silo that keeps ensilage perfectly. A 50-ton
silo costs less than a dollar a ton. New paper is needed each year."

Experiment Station Work "The United States Department of Agriculture has issued through its Office of Experiment Stations a report on the work of the agricultural experiment stations of the United States for 1935," says an editorial in Farm Research (Geneva, N.Y., Experiment Station, October). "The total income of all of the experiment stations for the fiscal year of 1935 was a little over \$15,000,000, and with this sum the stations conducted researches on more than 7,000 projects in almost every phase of farming and rural life. The report provides a brief review of some of the outstanding accomplishments during the year and, in these days of debate as to how government can best serve agriculture, provides an interesting commentary on the part that science plays in America's basic industry...Experimentation and research cannot promise panaceas or quick cures for all of the ills and problems of agriculture, but the discovery of truths does provide methods and point the way by which the problems of the farmer can be attacked."

U.S. Trade Balance For the first time in ten years, the United States imported more merchandise than it exported, although the excess amounted to only \$9,000,000, in the first six months of 1936, it was disclosed in an analysis of the country's balance of international payments made public recently by Amos E. Taylor, assistant chief of the Finance Division of the Treasury. This country, however, had a favorable balance of \$17,000,000 on service items, including freight and shipping services, interest on investments abroad, etc., so that, taking the two hearings together, a favorable balance of \$8,000,000 remained to American credit at the end of the first half of this year. (Press.)

Effect of Vibrations on Milk Dr. Leslie A. Chambers, of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, reporting on the effect of intense sound vibrations on fluids, says that it has been found that when fluids are subjected to intense vibrations various changes are induced and accelerated. Particularly useful and interesting is the effect on milk. When milk is subjected to this treatment it is homogenized, as it were, and the cream will not again separate from it. The milk is also more digestible because of the effect on the curds. The research in the field of medicine is progressing rapidly, Dr. Chambers said, and it has been shown that certain organisms are killed by these pressure pulses. (Science Service.)

Death Watch Beetles "All too frequently it is reported in the newspapers that some old roof of a church or hall is in danger of collapse owing to the activities of the death watch beetle, its presence not being suspected until the damage has been done," says Wood (London, September). "The National Physical Laboratory is now experimenting with an instrument that can detect the presence of insects in timber. The specimen of wood to be tested is put in a soundproof chest connected with an amplifier, when sounds made by insects in the wood are heard by means of earphones. At present it is not practicable to apply the test in the building itself, as the tiny sounds made by the insects would be drowned by outside noises, but no doubt in time it will be made possible..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-8.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 141-143; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 140-142; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $137\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $138\frac{3}{4}$ - $160\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $116\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $121\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $96\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 112; No. 3 Chi. 107-108; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41-43; K.C. $43\frac{1}{2}$ -45; Chi. 42- $42\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 43- $43\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3, good malting, Minneap. 122-132; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $203\frac{1}{2}$ - $214\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-60¢ in consuming centers: 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$24-\$25 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1; Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.05 cents per pound. Last year the price was 10.92¢. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.85 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-35 cents; Standards, $29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 9

Section 1

October 10, 1936

SOYBEAN FUTURES

Eclipsing all other grains, the recently established market for soybean future deliveries went soaring yesterday to extreme immediate limits that exchange regulations allowed, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. The maximum overnight rise attained was 4 cents a bushel, but this was not fully held, profit taking at the last causing some reaction. With offerings scarce, soybeans at yesterday's top were in some cases 7 1/4 cents higher than Monday and about 50 cents higher than a year ago.

R.R. LOADINGS AT NEW TOP

Railroad carloadings again featured the week-end business reports with a greater than seasonal climb to a new top since November 1930, says the Baltimore Sun. The total of 819,126 marked the second successive week that the 800,000 level has been exceeded. The latest report showed a gain of 1.1 percent over the preceding week, 16 percent over the 1935 period and 29.2 percent over the total of two years ago.

U.S. BANK DEPOSITS

The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday that the nation's bank deposits climbed to \$51,335,000,000 on June 30, the highest level since June 1931. Deposits with mutual savings banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System were described by the board as "close to the largest volume on record." The increase in total deposits in all of America's 15,752 banks was estimated at 12 percent, or \$5,569,000,000, during the year ended June 30. In its monthly bulletin, the board also reported that the 50 percent increase in reserve requirements, which it put into effect August 15 to prevent a possibly dangerous credit expansion, reduced excess reserves of member banks \$1,250,000,000 during the last half of August. (A.P.)

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

Attributing the gain to reviving trade and new tax laws, Internal Revenue Commissioner Guy T. Helvering announced yesterday a \$313,707,921 increase in income tax collections during the 1936 fiscal year. Total federal tax collections rose to \$3,520,208,381, he reported in submitting revised figures for the year ended last June 30 to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. This represented an improvement of \$220,772,808, or 6.7 percent, Helvering said. (A.P.)

Electric Heat "The value of supplementary electric heat in laying
for Layers houses has been the object of a cooperative study by the
 departments of agricultural engineering and poultry hus-
bandry at the University of Idaho," says Hobart Beresford in Country
Gentleman (October). "A three-day period of subzero weather last January
gave an opportunity to compare a circulation type electric heating device
located in one of the laying houses with the underground coal-fired fur-
nace commonly used. The cold spell came on very suddenly and allowed no
time to get the furnace in operation--it requires several days before
any appreciable heating is available in the poultry house after firing.
With the electric heater the heat was available immediately by the auto-
matic thermostat control. The circulation type electric heater used in
this test was designed and built by the department of agricultural engin-
eering...Forty-four kilowatt hours were used during the three-day cold
period by the circulation type heater, which at 3 cents per kilowatt hour
represents a cost of \$1.32...The chief advantages of the circulation type
electric heater for laying houses are that the heating is automatically
available and that the operating costs are less than for the coal-fired
furnace. Standby supplementary heat from such thermostatically controlled
heaters can also be used to advantage for frost protection in storage
rooms and cellars where there is danger of damage from low temperatures."

Trees and "...Today the significance of trees is being realized
the Soil by most people interested in the long time producing power
 of land," says an editorial in The Farmer Magazine (Toronto,
October). "The farmers and farmers' sons who left Ontario for the West--
to grow wheat because they were sick of milking cows--in many cases wish
they were where they could grow feed for cows and have some prospect of
receiving a milk or cream check. This of course is only true of certain
areas of the West. The three prairie provinces as a whole are capable of
supporting a substantial dairy business. But the dairy farms will be
found chiefly in sections where there is more or less natural tree growth.
Even in western Ontario the folly of denuding all land of trees, thereby
destroying temporary reservoirs of moisture and permitting hot dry winds
to sweep unchecked over wide areas of cleared fields, is becoming recog-
nized and steps taken to replant the poorer soils and so-called marginal
lands. In other parts of Canada, however, areas that have been cut over
once but which are now covered with a substantial second growth, are re-
ceiving attention as offering possibilities for land settlement..."

Manure and The Southern Planter (October) in an article on
Lime Spreader modern farm machinery, reports that "the newest develop-
 ment in the lime and manure spreading field is a combina-
tion distributor, capable of doing the two jobs. Only a few minutes are
required to install the lime spreading attachment, thus making of the
manure spreader a new marvel at distributing lime, marl, rock phosphate,
compost and other pulverized materials. The usage on large pasture acre-
ages, in addition to tilled crops, makes of this new development a sub-
stantial contribution to soil fertility."

Sliding-Scale "At least 35 farms in the Corn Belt the past year
Farm Rents rented on a sliding-scale basis drawn up to take into con-
 sideration the producing ability of the farm involved as
well as average agricultural prices during the 1935-36 renting season,"
says Colin Kennedy in Country Gentleman (October). "Rentals ranged from
around \$4 per acre on the poorer farms to about \$9 on the best, with the
average about \$7. Under this system eight farm-value classifications
were drawn up, ranging from 40 percent below the state's average farm
value to 40 percent above. The base rental figure was taken as average
rental paid on the farm in question during the years 1925 to 1929. This
period was selected since rentals in the section showed little variation
from year to year and were considered equitable. In figuring the final
rent payment the farm price index average from March to March on the major
commodities produced is multiplied by the base rent figure. For example,
if the farm price index for the period was 121 percent, and the base rent
average for the farm \$8 per acre, the final rental payment for the year
would be \$9.68. Something of a similar nature has been tried in the
Central West by a life insurance company in farm land sales. Yearly pay-
ments are arranged to vary with the prices the purchaser received for
his products, the seller taking a fixed percentage of gross receipts."

Canadian "Serious shock was experienced this fall by an Ohio
Fishing Valley farmer who likes to fish," says an editorial in
 Country Home (October). "Tired of the scanty catching in
his home area, he pushed up, with a friend, into the 'North Woods' near
the Canadian line. Luck was good--but only after employing a guide at
\$5 a day to show them where to put out their bait. The fun and experience
were worth the trouble and cost. What shocked the gentleman was to learn
that the fish he found in these northern 'wilderness' waters had been
artificially hatched in state institutions, brooded under the eyes of pub-
lic servants and in due time transported to the lakes to be released.
Just tame fish turned loose--not the natural descendants of free ancestors.
The wild waters had been fished out. The fish were replacements. He went
home thinking about the quail, rabbits and squirrels and the song birds
of his own neighborhood, wondering if this matter of wild life conserva-
tion may not, after all, have meaning for every farmer."

Cooperative "Cooperation of fertilizer users in Cumberland County,
Fertilizer Tennessee, was responsible for mixing 300 tons of fertilizer
 this past season by the county farm bureau," says the Farm
Journal (October). "Farmers were sold the raw materials and a mixing
charge of \$2 a ton was added to cover the charge for sacks, mixing and
other overhead expense. A mixing machine was installed which mixed 25
tons per day. Filler used in mixing was Dolomitic limestone which cost
around \$5 per ton f.o.b. Grossville. The farmers figure they saved at
least \$3 per ton on their fertilizer bill."

P.I. Quinine The insular Bureaus of Forestry and Science are coop-
 erating in what eventually will be large-scale manufacture
of quinine in the Philippine Islands, says an Associated Press report from
Manila. The Forestry Bureau is producing the cinchona trees from which
the quinine is derived and the Bureau of Science is attending to the manu-
facturing end of the business.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 10

Section 1

October 12, 1936

WORLD FARM INSTITUTE

A Rome wireless to the New York Times says the thirteenth general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture ended Saturday. The president of the assembly, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, expressed his satisfaction with his work. Dr. Taylor said the institute would concentrate on the important tasks before it to improve its agricultural statistical services, to promote the world agricultural census in 1940 and to prepare a series of studies on leading farm commodities that will give governments the factual basis required in planning international trade policies.

FINANCIAL COMMENT

The financial emergency is a thing of the past, as far as the need for loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in distress cases is concerned, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the agency, declared yesterday, adding that banks were in "fine condition" and the demand for loans by banks and business had dwindled until it was now very small. (Press.)

JAPANESE ECONOMICS

A Tokyo cable to the New York Times says that, expecting a world economic conference will be called by the United States or Great Britain after the Presidential election, the Japanese Foreign Office has begun informal preparations by sending Commercial Counselor Shuto to Osaka to seek the views of the commercial community. It also is conferring with officials of the Treasury and exchange banks in Tokyo. It is virtually agreed that Japan will attend unless the conference conditions were attached, such as drastic interference with Japan's exchange rate, which would make participation impossible, but officials are confident the invitations will not be so situated.

LIVING COSTS

The cost of living, with particular stress on food, rents, clothing and coal, continued to rise last month, according to statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board. Basing its figures on comparative costs in August and September, the board found that food prices in September were 0.3 percent higher than in August and 5.4 percent higher than in September 1935. (Press.)

One-Crop Farming "For fifty years agricultural leaders have repeatedly warned southern farmers of the dangers of one-crop farming-- of 'putting all the eggs in one basket'," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist (October). "The single crop system has been the downfall of countless thousands of energetic and ambitious farmers throughout the South. And the 'one basket' was not cotton always, although in the South a one-crop system and cotton are usually thought of as one. In many instances the farmer's 'one basket' has been wheat in Texas and Oklahoma, sugar cane in Louisiana, tobacco in Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, rice in Texas and Louisiana, or fruit and truck crops in several of the states. The important point is that the production of plenty of food and feed along with one or more cash crops is the only sound farming policy to follow year after year...The food and feed needed on the farm should be provided from adapted varieties recommended or approved by the State Extension Service and two or three--or maybe more--proved and usually dependable crops should be grown to furnish the farm revenue, which of course should be supplemented in most cases by some income from livestock and livestock products. The new soil conservation program, which takes the place of the AAA, makes it both possible and profitable in the long run for all farmers to practice the 'balanced' farm program so long recognized as sound. Through this program, which provides financial aid and trained advisors, the farmer is furnished several baskets in which to carry his eggs to market."

Food Imports The Department of Commerce reported that food imports and food products imports for the first eight months had a value of \$475,211,782, compared with \$456,327,729 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 4 percent. August imports, however, showed a decline of 11.5 percent. The value of imports for the month was \$56,257,000, compared with \$63,574,000 for August 1935. "Imports of preserved pork during August continued the trend of previous months, being larger than in 1935," the department commented. Imports under this classification were valued at \$4,038,000 for the eight months, compared with \$569,000 for the same period of last year. (Wall St. Jrn.)

Hybrids in Sorghums "Hybrid grain sorghums promise the possibility of greatly increased yields for Oklahoma and Texas as the result of the discovery at the Chillicothe substation in Texas of a plant of Texas Blackhul kafir that does not produce pollen," says J. R. Quinby, superintendent of the station, in the Farmer-Stockman (October 1). "This plant is male sterile and its use in connection with the production of crossed seed of sorghum gives promise of being one of the most important discoveries of recent years in its influence on southwestern agriculture...Certain hybrids have been found that produce increases in grain yield of as much as 30 percent above either parent and yet these hybrids do not grow any taller than ordinary Dwarf Yellow milo or Texas Blackhul kafir. Such hybrids offer excellent promise as practical means of increasing the yield of grain from the grain sorghum crop...The discovery of the male sterile plant will make the production of crossed seed of sorghum about as easy as the production of crossed seed of corn..."

Cold Storage Lockers

"When the first cold storage locker plants began to appear about five years ago they attracted little attention," says Ward E. Guest in Ice and Refrigeration (October). "Since then, however, there have been about 1,500 plants put in service, principally in states west of the Mississippi River. The cold storage locker business is rapidly becoming a major refrigeration industry. Five years of experience have developed certain basic principles of operation and design which are essential to profitable and satisfactory operation...An efficient plant gives full processing and storage facilities for meat, fruit and vegetables. To do so it must have an adequate chill room where the temperature is held uniformly at 34 degrees F., a cutting room with full butchering equipment, a sharp freeze room with a temperature of 10 degrees F. below zero and a locker room where the temperature is held uniformly at 10 degrees F. with fluctuations of not over 3 degrees. In addition it must have equipment for curing meat, to give patrons high quality corned beef, ham and bacon. The rendering of lard is becoming a necessary part of regular plant service and well cut and seasoned sausage is in demand everywhere. Many of the early plants did not have sharp freezers and there are still some plants which have not added them. However, it is impossible to process meat properly, or fruit and vegetables, at all without a sharp freezer room..."

Oldest Plant Specimens

A farmer's interest in odd stones has given Texas scientists what they say are the oldest known specimens of flowering plants in America, says a College Station, Texas, report by the Associated Press. For twenty years J. A. Cook collected ironstone nodules on his farm near Stephenville. Scientists learned of the collection and Dr. O. M. Ball of the biology department of Texas A. and M. College studied the formations. "The fossils came from the Trinity sand," he said. "They bear clearly the imprints of leaves of flowering plants and are older by 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 years than any other known specimens of such plants. The oldest plants previously discovered are reckoned to be around 100,000,000 years old." Dr. Ball said that until the Cook collection was found the oldest known flowering plants were those of the Potomac formation, described in 1889 by Prof. William M. Fontaine, then professor of geology at the University of Virginia.

German Flaxseed

Fostered by the government, the acreage in Germany devoted to flax cultivation has sharply increased in the past three years, according to a report to the Commerce Department. The land planted to this crop advanced from 21,745 acres in 1934 to 55,041 acres in 1935. It is estimated that this year's plantings will amount to 74,000 acres and that of 1937 to 123,000 acres. The total area of land planned to put into flax cultivation in 1937 will be 11 times the total of 1932, statistics indicate.

Indian Dry Ice

Dry ice is being used to an increasing extent in India, say reports to the Commerce Department. The Dry Ice Corporation of India is planning to erect a plant at Bombay with a capacity of 18 tons a day. The company will undertake to supply specially designed equipment based on experience in the United States and other countries.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $142\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 An.Dur.* Minneap. 137-142; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 143-165; No. 2 Hard Winter * K.C. $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $122\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $97\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $88\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 113-115; No. 3, Chi. 108- $109\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 111-112; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{3}{8}$ -43 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 44- $45\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $42\frac{1}{2}$ -43; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-132; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-215.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes, \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-46¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 45¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$22-\$24 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$0.85-\$1; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.85 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.83 cents.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 11

Section 1

October 13, 1936

GOLD PACT

The United States has entered into a reciprocal arrangement with Great Britain and France for the purchase and sale of gold through stabilization funds of the respective countries in a move to reduce further the fluctuations of the leading international currencies--the dollar, the pound and the franc. The move was described as the setting up of a "new type of gold standard." Transfers of gold by private persons or banks under Treasury licenses will be abolished. All gold will flow from country to country through the central banks. (Press.)

CATTLE SUPPLY

A Chicago report by the Associated Press says the largest supply of cattle in five years was unloaded at the stockyards yesterday. With many trainloads late in reaching unloading chutes, particularly those carrying range cattle, the yarding and sorting of animals called for every yardman available. Heavy hog and sheep receipts doubled the pressure of handling as the markets got under way slowly. Lower prices were the rule, particularly in the cattle and hog departments. The estimated cattle supply of 29,000 was about equally divided between native and western grassers, the run of the latter being estimated at around 14,000.

"MARRIAGE CLAUSE"

The United States Supreme Court yesterday in effect upheld the validity of section 213 of the 1932 economy act, popularly known as the "marriage clause," says a report in the Washington Post. The high court declined to review a decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the case of Mrs. Lillian H. Rhodes, of 3430 Brown Street, Washington, the first woman dismissed under the marriage clause, who attempted to recover her government position.

DAIRY SHOW

The National Dairy Industries Exposition got under way at Atlantic City yesterday with conventions of allied groups, a contest of college teams in judging grades of dairy products and a series of awards to milkmen for deeds of heroism while covering their routes. Some 4,000 delegates and their wives and about 8,000 other visitors are expected before the last of the seven conventions closes on Saturday. (New York Times.)

Sex of Eggs
Changed

Changes in the sex of hens' eggs by injecting male or female sex hormones in them has been successfully accomplished, Dr. H. B. Willier, professor of zoology, University of Rochester, reports to the American Chemical Society. Natural and synthetic hormones were used and both gave satisfactory results. One milligram of theelin or thelol results in complete feminization of all of the eggs treated with them and smaller amounts gave partial changes. As the eggs in their original state would have produced both males and females, the female hormone changed the sex of all of those that would otherwise have been males. Androsterone, and the other male hormones, produced all males from the eggs treated with them. The hormones were injected into the whites of the eggs two days after they were fertilized.

All of the chicks were sacrificed at the hatching stage for examination. Further tests are needed to determine if the chicks so produced would be useful as egg layers or otherwise. (Herald Tribune, N.Y., Oct. 11.)

Agrologist
Magazine

Country Life (London, October 3) says: "An interesting venture in journalism has recently made its appearance, in the form of a quarterly Bulletin of Turf Management, with the title of The Agrologist. The turf management referred to includes all those green-keeping problems which are so important nowadays to all the devotees of outdoor games, but The Agrologist differs from other publications of the sort in the fact that the editors have been guided by the scientific principles of grassland management resulting from investigations carried out at the Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth, of which Professor Stapledon is the head. The present issue deals chiefly with the action of fertilisers on turf. The author attributes the scarcity of fine turf on seaside links largely to the application of fertilisers at wrong times of the year."

Fat in
Pines

Discovery in pine trees of fat, containing the same properties as animal flesh, has been announced by Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the pulp and paper laboratory of Savannah, says an Associated Press report. He also found a cheap, easy way of extraction which he said promised two new industries. Ridding the trees of fat, he declared, makes it possible for the first time to manufacture the finest grades of bond and book paper from the southern forests. The fats offer a new by-product industry. They are useful in making soap and in mining flotation processes. There is a mixture of fatty acids and waxes. One tree acid is oelic, a potent ingredient in the human body sought by physicians for medical experiment. Another is linoleic, used for paints. In the waxes is cholesterol, which can be converted into vitamin D. Spruce trees contain only about 1 1/2 percent of the fats, Dr. Herty stated. The southern pines all contain much more; one, loblolly, has 8 percent fat. "If all the sulphite pulp used in this country annually were made from southern pines it would mean a daily production of fats and waxes of about 420,000 pounds," said Dr. Herty. "None of these fats is now being extracted here or elsewhere." Preliminary tests of the "fatless" pine wood indicate that it will make standard rayon.

Reich Foreign
Trade

A Berlin report to the New York Times says that while German official and inspired announcements assume that devaluations aggravate tension in the Reich's foreign trade and balance of payments, independent experts take a more optimistic view of the situation. Officially the principal emphasis is on the new price competition factor which is held to be entirely unfavorable to Germany. In direct clearing, indeed, in which German exports are booked in marks and foreign deliveries in exchange, devaluations involve a bookkeeping gain to the Reich and an actual increase of her net profits on exchange so long as she has an export surplus. But this assumes a volume of trade and prices in both directions that will remain unchanged. Such a situation is not expected. What is likely is that clearing country buyers which mainly take German manufactured goods will now turn to Germany's competitors. The Reich, it is believed in Germany, is resolved to counter this. Minister of Economics Hjalmar Schacht's press organ says, with express reference to recent devaluations, that "Nobody can take offence if Germany, by means of export subsidies, again seeks to make good the depreciations of the other countries."

Soviet Farm
Collectives

"...There does not appear to be any doubt that the success of the grain harvest has given great impetus to the collective farm movement among the peasants," says Joseph B. Phillips in a Odessa, Soviet Ukraine, letter to the New York Herald Tribune (October 11). "This has been the first really successful harvest in the Ukraine since four and five years ago, when the peasants were being collectivized...There are 27,000 collective farms in the Ukraine, and their total area sown in grain is 35,000,000 acres. According to the figures of the Commissariat of Agriculture in Kiev, the harvesting this year on the 10,000,000 acres cut by combine yielded an average of 19.2 bushels an acre for all grains...No figures are available for the yield in fields not cut by combine...The loss probably amounts to at least 10 percent and not more than 12 percent..."

Oldest
Tress

California's famous Big Trees, commonly rated as the oldest and largest living things, now have a rival, for age at least, in another California tree, a gnarled old juniper that grows near Hillsborough in the high Sierras of Tuolumne County, says a Science Service report. Dr. Waldo S. Glock of the Carnegie Institution of Washington took several samples of its wood with a core-cutting borer and carefully counted the annual rings. He figures a conservative age for the tree at 3,000 years. This compares closely with the greatest age known for a Big Trees, 3,250 years. The juniper grows in a windswept place at an elevation of about 8,500 feet. The combination of exposure and the natural slow rate of growth of junipers has kept it from attaining anything near the size of the Big Trees.

Nairobi Pyrethrum

Kenya Colony is rapidly becoming important as a producer and exporter of pyrethrum flowers, reports from Nairobi to the Commerce Department indicate. Exports have increased from 50 long tons in 1934 to 206 in 1935 and to 578 tons during the first half of the current year. During the next year it is estimated that supplies will approximate 100 tons monthly, the reports say.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No quotations on account of holiday (Columbus Day)

Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in a few cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.25-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-48¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-42½¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.65-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$20-\$22 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Delicious apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel basket in a few markets. Michigan Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

No cotton quotations on account of holiday.

No butter and egg quotations on account of holiday.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 12

Section 1

October 14, 1936

TO REFUND AAA TAXES

In the first voluntary action of the kind since invalidation of the AAA by the United States Supreme Court, General Mills, Inc., last night announced it would immediately offer to make repayments to direct customers of processing taxes, collected but not paid over to the government as result of the court decision, says a Minneapolis report by the United Press. "This action," a bulletin issued over the signature of Donald D. Davis, president of the company, announced, "is made possible as a result of conferences with the Treasury Department, including an opinion of the Treasury general counsel, holding that reimbursements to customers made by these companies in bona fide settlement of written sales contracts would be deductible for wind-fall tax purposes."

RAILROAD REVENUES

Class I railroads, which account for more than 77 percent of railway operating revenues, had in September an estimated operating revenue of \$276,012,576, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday. This was 16.4 percent above the \$237,116,976 in the corresponding month last year, but 22.6 percent below the \$357,628,167 in September 1930. (Press.)

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD

The first four weeks' period in Sears, Roebuck & Company's history in which total sales exceeded \$50,000,000 has just been concluded, the company reported yesterday. Sales for the ninth period, from September 11 to October 8, totaled \$50,388,116, compared with \$37,710,648, the corresponding period last year. Cumulative sales for the first nine periods of the company's current fiscal year, January 30 to October 8, have broken all records, Sears reported. The total was \$338,732,507, an increase of 26.2 percent compared with the corresponding 1935 period. (A.P.)

COMMODITY DEMAND

For the first time since the early days of the NRA, purchasing agents for large industrial companies are on the road trying to speed up deliveries and find additional sources of supply of necessary commodities, says a report in the New York Times. With fall production approaching its peak and the demand for commodities increasing steadily, industrial buyers are beginning to feel concerned over getting necessary materials.

Bovine TB
Campaign

The American Journal of Public Health (October) says: "We have repeatedly called attention to the good work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This department of our government has been unceasingly active and very efficient under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. John R. Mohler. A recent announcement states that Nebraska is the fortieth state of the Union to be certified as a modified accredited area. That a disease which has been such an economic scourge and menace to human health has been brought under control to so great an extent is a matter for congratulation not only to the department which has been responsible for the work, but to the cattle raisers and the consumers of milk. The success which has attended efforts in this direction speaks well for the soundness of the ideas upon which the campaign for eradication has been based as well as for the energy with which it has been carried out."

Science
Abstracts

"The National Institute of Sciences of India has recently issued the first number of Indian Science Abstracts, an annotated bibliography of science in India, including abstracts of all papers issued in India or abroad on work done in India or based on Indian material. The first part includes abstracts arranged tentatively under nine headings. To ensure continuity under each heading and to facilitate reference, the abstracts dealing with each science have been given a separate pagination with the serial number of the heading preceding it. The abstracts in each section are arranged alphabetically and numbered serially. The general editor is Dr. Bains Prashad, who is assisted by nine associate editors for different subjects."

Reforestation

"Wild-life conservation will trail extermination as long as government forest land purchase program is starved for funds and restricted to cut-over land simply because it's cheap," says Business Week (October 10). "With private timber land being devastated at six times the rate at which the Civilian Conservation Corps is replanting government purchases, sentiment is growing for purchase of old-growth and virgin timberland as economical short cut, beginning with \$10,000,000 that the Forest Service has included in budget estimates for next fiscal year."

World Trade
Program

The League of Nations' economic commission has forwarded four resolutions to the League Assembly in an effort to speed up world economic recovery. The four were: (1) a Franco-British resolution endorsing the three-power declaration of September 26 asserting that economic recovery will reinforce and recommending all nations reduce excessive trade barriers, especially import quotas and exchange control; (2) a British resolution launching a league inquiry into the question of "equal commercial access for all nations to certain raw material"; (3) a Polish resolution stressing the importance of emigration in economic recovery; (4) a French resolution for a league inquiry into the fiscal fraud of double taxation. Delegate Juan Maria Cantilo of Argentina informed the economic commission that his country favored the total abolition of import quotas and exchange restrictions. (Wall St. Jrn.)

Adulteration of Food J. R. Nichols writes on "The Adulteration of Food" in Science Progress (London, October). After discussing various food adulterations, he says in summary: "From the foregoing it will be seen that such adulteration as exists today is of a relatively minor character. Manufacturers and retailers endeavor to obtain and to retain a high reputation on the quality of their products. Gross adulteration is easy of detection and the profits from small frauds are meagre and more than counterbalanced by loss of reputation through publicity if legal action is taken. The efforts of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors who condemn unsound food, of public analysts who check adulteration, and of reputable manufacturers who serve the public have together resulted in the nation's food being of a higher standard of purity today than at any stage of our history."

Baby Combines "Just a few years ago, the baby combine was a California pipedream," says an editorial in Farm Implement News (October 8). "...Now most combine builders either have a baby of their own all ready for the 1937 crop of farmers' dollars, or they are working frantically to get one developed. They may even take them to the Argentine to stretch out the harvest for testing...Instead of its being axiomatic that the average Corn Belt and eastern farmer can't raise grain, beans or seeds as efficiently as the combine-using Plains growers, a new axiom is crystallizing to the effect that these eastern farmers can't afford not to have the savings made possible by the baby combine, if they are going to raise their crops in competition with dryland farmers on cheaper land. Given an even break in power and methods and the farmer with water can beat the man without enough of it every time."

Indian Cattle Breeding "An important step towards encouraging the breeding of high-class cattle in India, with consequent increase in her milk supply and building up a trade in them, has been taken in the decision of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to institute official registration of pedigree stock and to maintain official herd books for the most important breeds," says The Field (September 26). "That such registration is an imperative necessity if the breeds of great value which India undoubtedly possess^{es} are to be preserved and developed is apparent from the fact that haphazard breeding is of common occurrence in Indian villages, where there is neither any systematic breeding control nor any systematic castration of inferior males. Further, in recent years, it has been increasingly recognised that a proportion of Zebu blood is essential in all tropical countries for the proper preservation of the health and constitution of cattle, and this will be comparatively easy of attainment with registration. It is hoped to develop India's best milking breeds of cattle which in recent years have been found to have capabilities of a high order."

Health Insurance British Columbia recently enacted legislation which provides for compulsory health insurance, thus becoming the first province or state in North America to take such action, according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce. Under the new law all persons of the province earning \$1,800 or less per annum are required to be insured against sickness or accident with premiums being deducted from pay envelopes.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $142\frac{3}{4}$ - $144\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 138-143; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 143-166; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $118\frac{3}{4}$ -124; Chi. $119\frac{1}{2}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $123\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $97\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $7/8$ -86 $7/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $113\frac{1}{2}$ -115; St. Louis 113 - $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 109 - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $3/8$ -43 $3/8$; K.C. 44- $45\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 42-43; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 83-84; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-132; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap 204-214.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.30-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-48¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢- $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round Type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New York Danish type 60¢-75¢ in terminal markets; \$20-\$22 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.05 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 12.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.84 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 11.92 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 19 cents; Y.Americas, 19 - $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-37 cents; Standards, 32 cents; Firsts, 28 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 13

Section 1

October 15, 1936

RURAL ELECTRIC POWER SURVEY Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Institute, has announced that the number of miles of rural electric lines being built by the electric light and power companies this year is almost double the total in 1935 and about equal to the rate of construction of six to ten years ago, according to a national survey completed by the institute. Almost 100,000 rural customers are expected to take electricity from these new lines and 60,000 rural customers will be added to existing lines, comparing with 60,000 customers on new and 56,000 customers on existing lines added in 1935. (Press.)

TELETYPEWRITER WEATHER REPORTS Perfection of a radio-operated series of teletypewriter machines upon which weather reports can be transmitted simultaneously will be followed by installation of the machines along the Washington-Nashville Airways route, the Bureau of Air Commerce announced yesterday. The radio-operated machines have been in experimental use between Baltimore and Washington for one and a half years. The typewriters can also be operated in airplanes, the announcement said. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN COTTON A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says that 10,000 extra tons of cotton have been allocated to Germany, lifting the total Germany should purchase this year to 72,000 tons. The payment is to be made in compensated marks. In the German-Brazilian compensated agreement, put in force in August, Brazil granted to Germany a quota of 62,000 tons of cotton to be purchased during the year. Divulging the new grant, the government said the extra 10,000 tons comprises inferior types of Brazilian Northeast cotton, but the price to be paid was withheld.

SOUTHERN PAPER MILL Decision of the Southern Kraft Corporation to construct the largest Kraft paper mill in the world, representing an investment of over \$8,000,000, with a designed capacity of over 625 tons per day, at Georgetown, S.C., was received yesterday from J. C. Cullen, the paper company's president, by Warren T. White, general industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Construction of the new plant, which is to begin immediately, gives employment to several hundred men for the next 12 months, when the mill is expected to begin active operation. At that time 1,200 men are to be employed in the mill, with an additional thousand working in the woods. (Press.)

Municipal
Electric
Plants

(Oct.)
The American City prints a statement by the Rural Electrification Administration regarding municipal electric plants and the farms. It says in part: "The farm group surrounding any municipality offers a great and profitable trade area and an opportunity of widening this territory should not be overlooked. Two or three hundred miles of rural lines should do much to broaden the existing trade areas of many small and medium sized towns. An increased farm load would also be of considerable value towards more economical operation of a municipal plant. The farm load is desirable for the municipal plant as a supplement to the city load, as the greater consumption during the day for farm equipment, such as milk machines or auxiliary motors, will mean a wider peak for the entire municipal system. This, in turn, means better utilization of the equipment and lower operating costs. Many municipalities are anxious to extend their lines, but are prohibited...The municipal utility, which in itself cannot extend its lines into rural areas because of legal or financial inadequacies, can still cooperate in rural electrification by helping the farmers to help themselves. That is, the municipality can lend its support by encouraging the formation of a farm cooperative which will undertake to build the line...In some localities the farmers have preferred to organize power districts which will buy the current from municipal plants. Both the power district and the farm cooperative will do much toward the furtherance of rural electrification."

Sylvatic
Plague

Karl F. Meyer, University of California, chairman of the sylvatic plague committee of the American Public Health Association, in a report printed in the American Journal of Public Health (October) says in part: "A brief consideration of the facts leaves no doubt that the type of plague now operating in the United States is different zoologically and geographically from the plague of the Middle Ages or the 'Black Death'. It is not the work of rats but of wild rodents; it rages not in the inhabited parts of the country but in the sparsely inhabited or uninhabited, and as an epizootic which is very poorly understood. By comparison with rat plague which as history has shown rises and falls within a century and finally flickers out, wild rodent sylvatic plague is everlasting and permanent. With its sequelae so forcibly shown in the Manchurian pneumonic plague outbreaks of 1910-1911 and 1920-1921 and in Oakland, California, 1919, sylvatic plague unfolds a number of possibilities and deserves special scientific consideration."

Sterilisation
of Milk by
Silver

"The sterilising action of small amounts of metals like copper and silver has been known for a considerable time, but has hitherto found practical application only in the realm of water purification," says Food Manufacture (October). "...It appears from recent literature that milk may be sterilised by contact with silvered clay pellets at a temperature of 63 degrees C. U.S. Patent No. 2,028,072 gives some details of its application. Milk previously heated to the above temperature is treated with the pellets for a short time but not sufficiently long to cause complete sterilisation or to impart a boiled taste. Colour and odour changes are prevented by

limiting the time of exposure, whilst the full vitamin content is substantially conserved. There would appear to be other spheres of usefulness for oligo-dynamic metals--for example, in the treatment of wines and beverages. At present the data from such fields are very small, but there is sufficient evidence to indicate interesting possibilities for the future."

Farm Equipment Exports American exports of farm equipment declined in August 2 percent below the July level and 13 percent below the level of August 1935, the Department of Commerce has announced. The exports, however, were still above those for August in the years from 1931 to 1934. Tractors and parts accounted for 62 percent of these exports, being valued at \$2,400,589. In contrast to the decline in the total farm equipment exports, foreign shipments of track-laying tractors amounting to \$984,430 and wheel tractors amounting to \$974,479, were 43 percent and 32 percent respectively above the corresponding shipments in 1935. The exports of tractor parts and accessories, valued at \$417,486, is compared to \$553,216 shipped in August 1935. (Press.)

C. F. Talman "With the death of C. F. Talman, the U.S. Weather Bureau loses one of its best known members," says Nature (London, September 26). "...He was intensely interested in bibliographical work and his knowledge of meteorological literature became almost unique. In addition to the annotated lists of new books and papers which he compiled regularly for the Monthly Weather Review, he delved deeply into the history of meteorological terminology, publishing his results in semi-popular articles on 'The Language of Meteorology', 'The Meteorological Isograms' and 'The Vocabulary of Weather'...Another outcome of Talman's hobby was his selection as meteorological adviser for the 'Standard Dictionary' in 1910-11. He had a pleasant literary style, which also found expression in two popular books, 'Meteorology, the Science of the Atmosphere' and 'The Realm of the Air' and in numerous newspaper articles, but his interest was the collector's rather than the author's, and he published only a small part of his material. It is greatly to be hoped that means will be found for editing and publishing his notes."

Preservation of Milk The Forecast (October) reports a new method for preserving fresh milk, developed at a Chicago bottle cap firm. It "consists of sealing milk bottles with an airtight cap instead of the ordinary fiber caps. Just before this gasketed metal cap is lowered into place, the air in top of each filled bottle is replaced with dry steam. The cap is then pressed lightly into place and the steam in the top of the bottle is condensed, creating a partial vacuum which holds the metal cap in position by the external force of atmospheric pressure. So long as this vacuum remains unbroken, the bottle of milk may be laid on its side or stood on end without fear of leakage or spilling. Milk bottled in this fashion remains fresh for 48 hours at ordinary room temperatures and for a period of 6 weeks in a refrigerator. All the certified milk distributed by a large Milwaukee dairy firm is equipped with vacuum caps and it is expected that the method will shortly be introduced into the Chicago and Kansas City markets."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 143 7/8-145 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 142 7/8-144 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -160 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118-123 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124; St. Louis 125; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 7/8-87 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115; St. Louis 114; No. 3, Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 3/8-43 3/8; K.C. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-132; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-215.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.85-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.49 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in a few cities; Danish type 60¢-70¢ in terminal markets; \$18-\$21 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.90 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.80 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.05 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 12.20 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.89 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 12.02 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 19 cents; Y.Americas, 19-19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-37¢; Standards, 32 cents; Firsts, 28 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 14

Section 1

October 16, 1936

MONETARY AGREEMENT

While announcement was being made yesterday that gold stocks of the United States had passed the \$11,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history, decision of three additional powers to join the monetary accord between this country, Great Britain and France was reported at Washington. Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland soon will announce their adherence to the tri-partite gold transfer agreement, according to the apparently authentic reports, which officials at the State and Treasury Departments would not deny. (Washington Post.)

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS

An increase of 120 percent in the exports of United States cotton to France in the first seven months of this year over the same period last year was reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce. A total of 105,839 metric tons of United States cotton was imported by France in the 1936 period against 47,896 tons last year. The department reported that South Africa had increased its imports of cotton manufactures in the first half of 1936 by 15 percent over the same period last year. "Imports of United States cotton blankets into South Africa have registered a notable increase and there is reason to believe that a substantial part of this gain will be retained," the department said. (Press.)

MIGRATORY GAME VIOLATIONS

Walter P. Chrysler, who owns an estate on the Eastern Shore, and twenty-five others were charged yesterday in information laid before the Federal District Court with violations of Federal Migratory Game Laws in Maryland, says a Baltimore report to the New York Times. Mr. Chrysler was accused of hunting wild fowl without a federal stamp on his license, shooting over a baited area, using a gun which had not been plugged to use less than four shells at a loading and killing ten wild ducks illegally. The violations were listed as having occurred last December in Dorchester County.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

J. L. Ilsley, Revenue Minister, reported yesterday that from April 1 to September 30 Canada's wheat exports were valued at \$109,766,902, against \$59,095,180 for the same period of 1935. This was an increase of 86 percent. This year 127,443,004 bushels were exported, yielding an average of 86 cents a bushel; a year ago, the 71,640,907 bushels which went abroad averaged 82 1/3 cents. (Canadian Press.)

Rural Youth Sociology Bruce L. Melvin, Works Progress Administration, writing on "Scope of the Research on Rural Youth Needed Today" in Social Forces (October) says: "...The rural section of the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration is now in the process of gathering data from secondary sources applicable to the rural youth problem in general, such as census data, and published and unpublished information available in sociological, farm management and agricultural economics studies. A valuable source of basic information concerning agricultural villages is the series of studies made by Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner of Columbia University in the last 15 years...A grant has been obtained from the American Youth Commission, under the American Council on Education, which will make possible a complete population enumeration and a detailed study of all youth 15 to 29 years of age in 45 of the 140 villages (of which a survey is being made by Dr. Brunner). A rural youth schedule formulated by the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration will be used and the enumeration will be made under its direction...The gathering of data on rural youth offers a unique opportunity for the rural sociologist to demonstrate the value of his research and at the same time collect facts and figures pertinent to his evolving science--rural sociology."

Panel Heating for Plants "During the last year or two experiments have been carried out in France to ascertain the results of heating by means of warmth radiating panels on plants growing in the open air," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, October 3). "These experiments are described in the Tribune Horticole for September 26, in an article by M. Pierre Chouard. It would appear that excellent results have been obtained by growing plants in an uncovered frame between two panels, or blocks, of concrete, heated by means of internal hot-water pipes. A frame 50 cm. wide would need panels 30 cm. high to warm effectively plants 30 cm. in height, as all parts of the plant have to be exposed to the heat, and it is essential that they should not be screened in any way, as, for example, by other plants. The temperature has to be regulated with great care and the point borne always in mind that it is the plants which are warmed, and not the atmosphere, which remains always considerably colder than the temperature of the plant. Windy weather reduces the temperature considerably and in the winter it is usually necessary to place a screen at each end of the frame against the ends of the two panels; also at night it is advisable to cover the top, as this conserves the heat and it is unnecessary to expose the plants when there is no light to be obtained. Plants with which successful experiments have been carried out are strawberries, azaleas, cyclamens, lilac and many others; probably also fruit trees would greatly benefit and dahlias could be protected against early autumn frosts."

Retail Sales A 31 percent increase in retail sales in the United States between 1933 and 1935 was revealed recently in the first report of the Census Bureau on its current census of business. This announcement was followed by a statement from the marketing division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stating that during the first nine months of this year sales in metropolitan areas increased 11 percent over 1935 and in rural areas the increase was 14 percent. (Press.)

Air Freight Service Air freight service utilizing special planes equipped as "flying box cars" will be inaugurated by Transcontinental & Western Air on October 19, according to Jack Frye, president. At first operations will be conducted on the TWA line between New York and Chicago with intermediate stops at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Indianapolis. It is expected that the service will be extended from Chicago to the West Coast in the near future, Mr. Frye said. Rates for the new air freight service have been reduced as much as 57 percent from the regular tariffs charged for air express, it was announced. The rate between New York or Philadelphia and Chicago will be \$12 per hundred pounds as against the air express rate of \$28 per hundred; between Pittsburgh and New York, \$6 per hundred; and between Chicago and Pittsburgh, \$8 per hundred. The rates from Philadelphia to the other points named will be the same as from New York. (Press.)

Diversion of Gas Taxes The Texas Weekly (October 3) commenting on Governor Allred's proposal that \$3,000,000 be "borrowed" from the highway fund and placed in the old age assistance fund, says it has "attracted widespread comment over the state, most of which seems to be unfavorable...The most obvious objection to the proposal is its manifest unfairness to the motorists of Texas, who last year paid state gasoline taxes to the amount of \$33,599,000 and registration and miscellaneous fees amounting to \$15,788,000. The average Texas motorist paid in 1935 a total tax of \$46.16, including federal gasoline tax, for the privilege of running his car. And all Texas motorists have a right to oppose the further use of the taxes they pay for any other purpose than highway construction and maintenance. Good roads are not only more comfortable and safer than bad ones, but the cost of running a car on good roads is substantially less than on poor ones. Motorists are justified in demanding that there be no further diversion of the taxes they pay..."

County Insectary Citrus Leaves (October) in an item on the Los Angeles Insectary, says in part: "The cost of producing mealybug parasites is very small indeed compared with either spraying or fumigating and is very much more effective due to the peculiar resistance of these bugs to ordinary insecticidal treatments. The Los Angeles County Insectary is operated under the supervision of Harold J. Ryan, agricultural commissioner, but is under the control of the Los Angeles County Wide Pest Control Committee, which is made up of representatives of the various interested cooperative shipping organizations.... In addition to raising mealybug parasites this insectary also produces other beneficial insects. Due to new information on the habits of a black scale parasite, *Cocophagus heteropneusticus*, it is hoped that it may be of value in control work. The insectary reared and distributed a few of these insects last season and has mapped out a program for this year. The insectary has also experimented with red scale parasites but so far there are none that seem of any value."

Chemical Exports Exports of chemicals and related products from the United States continued at record post-depression levels in August with substantial gains in high-grade specialties, printing and lithographing inks, potash, sulphur and industrial explosives, says the Commerce Department.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr Wheat* Minneap. $142\frac{3}{4}$ - $144\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $141\frac{3}{4}$ - $143\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Amber Durum, Duluth, 141- $146\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 120- $124\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 $\frac{7}{8}$ -86 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 110- $114\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 109- $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $40\frac{1}{2}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $43\frac{1}{2}$ -45; Chi. 42-43; St. Louis 43; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 122-132; No. 2, Minneap. 81-82; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-215.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fine quality \$2.20-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢- $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$18-\$20 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.75-\$1.85; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.16 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.83 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.96 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.93 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Young Americas, 19- $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-37 cents; Standards, 32 cents; Firsts, 28 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 15

Section 1

October 17, 1936

CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRES Scores of fires burned through tinder-dry forests in northern California last night, leaving three persons dead, two towns scorched and extensive property damage. Fires threatened Standard City and Soulsbyville, but were reported to have veered away. The flames originated at Tuolumne, where they destroyed 10,000,000 feet of lumber. Several hundred men fought the flames, which soon covered 5,000 acres. (A.P.)

FREIGHT AT 6-YEAR HIGH Loading of revenue freight for the week ended October 10 totaled 820,195 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced yesterday, the largest volume in six years. This was an increase of 86,041 cars or 11.7 percent compared with the corresponding week in 1935, an increase of 183,196 cars or 28.8 percent above the corresponding week in 1934, but a decrease of 110,910 cars or 11.9 percent below the corresponding week in 1930. Loading of revenue freight for the week of October 10 was an increase of 1,069 cars or .1 percent above the preceding week. (Press.)

KEY WEST HIGHWAY Florida's Supreme Court cleared away yesterday the last obstacle to construction of an oversea highway from the mainland to the island city of Key West, says an Associated Press report. The 1935 Labor Day tropical hurricane destroyed miles of the railway linking Key West with the mainland. The Florida East Coast Railway Company's receivers recently obtained permission to sell the abandoned rail line and its right of way to the road and toll bridge district.

BUSINESS REVIEW Virtually all lines of business this week widened the commanding lead over the position registered a year ago, according to the review issued yesterday by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Despite the adverse weather in some sections, the average gain in retail sales ranged from 3 to 10 percent over the totals in the previous week; the agency says, lifting the estimated volume for the country from 9 to 22 percent over that for the corresponding period last year. (Press.)

Game Protectors' College "California sportsmen of the Fish and Game Development Association are cooperating with the Fish and Game Commission of the state by developing and educating an effective organization of volunteer deputies," reports Field and Stream (October). "A California Game Protectors' College has been announced. Established by the association and its affiliated sportsmen's organizations, the college has the full endorsement of the commission. Instruction extends over a period of eight consecutive weeks, with one 3-hour class each week. 'Professors' and 'instructors' are drafted from the departments of the Fish and Game Commission, interested lawyers and professional men and others prominent in conservation work. Lectures cover a variety of subjects from game breeding to criminal investigations and prosecution. Prospective deputies must be sponsored by a recognized sportsmen's or conservation organization and are required to pass an examination of 100 questions..."

Vitaminized Egg Factory "A city egg factory in which 'vitaminized' eggs are produced and sold at a price 10 to 15 cents a dozen above the current market rates is attracting great interest in the poultry world," says The Forecast (October). "This 5-story factory, situated not far south of Chicago's loop, is the inspiration of a Chicago business man...He heard of the battery system of egg production, investigated and studied it and engaged an expert poultryman to equip the building for hatching and brooding of chicks, for the rearing and developing of pullets and for housing over 20,000 laying hens. The working schedule at this egg factory is figured upon a 13-hour day for growing pullets and laying hens. The managing poultryman is putting vitamin into the eggs by means of concentrated ration pellets and a special wet mash that is fed to the chickens at noon each day."

Nodules of Leguminous Plants H. G. Thornton, Rothamsted Experimental Station (England) writes in Science Progress (London, October) on "The Present State of Our Ignorance Concerning the Nodules of Leguminous Plants", under seven sections--the nodule organism outside the host plant, the importance of leguminous plants, the infection of the host plant, formation of the nodule, the formation and transfer of nitrogen compounds, the host bacteria equilibrium, non-beneficial strains of nodule bacteria. He says in the summary paragraph: "The above outline of our knowledge of the nodule bacteria and their associations with the host legumes is intended to emphasize how great and important are the gaps in this knowledge--gaps which occur at the critical point in almost every line of investigation. The nodules on legumes afford problems, whose solution would illuminate much wider fields in biology; such as those of bacterial genetics, growth-promoting substances and the formation of pathological growths. The great mystery of biological nitrogen fixation itself remains unsolved."

German Glycerine A threatened shortage of glycerine in Germany has caused the government to issue regulations subjecting the entire trade to stricter official control and hereafter this product may be sold in the domestic market only when approved by the Trade Control Board, says the Commerce Department.

U.S.-French
Money

"Speaking as Ambassador to France for the development of President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy, William C. Bullitt, in addressing the American Club of Paris, contended recently that the collaboration of the United States Government with the governments of France and Great Britain in the field of international monetary cooperation was clear evidence of its desire to reconstruct a basis for an orderly and happy international life," says P. J. Philip in a Paris wireless to the New York Times. 'It is the profound hope of both the President and the Secretary of State that this cooperation may be but the first step which will lead to a removal of the quotas, embargoes and tariffs which have strangled international trade to the loss of every nation in the world,' he said. '...The trade treaty policy of the administration is the first step in the restoration of common sense in our international economic relations and in addition is a step toward world peace...'"

Spinach
Research

Two Yale University scientists have announced the results of experiments tending to show how much of the healthful mineral substances contained in spinach can be absorbed into the human body, says a New Haven report by the Associated Press. Dr. M. K. Horwitt and Dr. G. R. Cowgill of the Yale Medical School reported that from tests applied to spinach with enzymes, it appears that less than half of the iron and less than a third of the calcium in spinach are in a form which the body can use. The two scientists, who were aided in the earlier stages of their experiments by the late Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, physiological chemist, used enzymes to create conditions in a test tube similar to those existing in the human body. Subjecting spinach to enzymic digestion, they found that 30 percent of the calcium and 40 percent of the iron in the leaves were dissolved.

Distillery
By-Products

"A new method of completely disposing of the waste of distilleries, developed by Buswell and LeBosquet of the Illinois State Water Survey," reports D.H.K. in the November Scientific American, "not only purifies the waste so that it can be safely dumped into streams but at the same time yields a by-product of gas of high fuel value which pays for the process. The treatment consists of anaerobic fermentation (without air) by bacteria which produce from each pound of solids in the waste 11 cubic feet of gas containing a high percentage of methane; this is followed by further fermentation and purification on an open trickling filter...The waste is fed to the fermenters without dilution to procure high efficiency in this part of the process and for similar reasons the effluent from the fermenters is diluted with already filtered and purified liquid before being run on to the trickling filter. After this double treatment the waste can be dumped into streams without harm."

Business
Forecast

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist and vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, forecast recently that business in the fourth quarter of 1936 "will in general hold the ground it has gained this year." In the bank's monthly review of business conditions, Colonel Ayres said that while industrial production remained almost unchanged during July and August and declined slightly during September, "it still remains true that 1936 is the first year of this depression during which business activity has increased for three consecutive quarters." (A.P.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 16

Section 1

October 19, 1936

PAN-AMERICAN TRADE PACTS A renewed drive to enlist more Pan-American nations in his campaign to reduce trade barriers through reciprocal trade pacts is expected to be made by Secretary Hull at the forthcoming inter-American peace conference at Buenos Aires. A discussion of "barriers to inter-American and international trade and measures for their elimination" is considered at Washington as one of the important items on the agenda of the conference opening December 1. (A.P.)

GERMAN MARKETS A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the tri-partite gold agreement has not affected the German markets and, in general, the influence of the international currency situation on the Boerse has abated. Nevertheless, there was continued buying last week of investment stocks. The three-nation agreement is not regarded in Germany as a move toward stabilization. On the contrary, it is described as advertising the inherent instability, one against another, of the United States, English and French exchanges. Likewise, it is felt that the pact is a form of mutual insurance against future manipulation of these exchanges for trade competition. Still, the measure accords some interest to Germany, for it is felt that the Reich now must adapt its trade policy to the situation created by the disappearance of the gold bloc.

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXPOSITION More than one and a half billion quarts of skim milk a year now are dried and powdered for infant feeding, confections and baking, according to George E. Wallis of Chicago, president of the Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies Association. Mr. Wallis presented a mass of figures before the close of the ninth Dairy Industries Exposition at Atlantic City Saturday. He said milk powder production in the United States has grown from 16,000,000 pounds a year in 1916 to 300,000,000 pounds "and 200,000,000 gallons of ice cream were produced last year."

NICARAGUAN EXCHANGE A Managua press report says that President Carlos Brenes Jarquin of Nicaragua decreed Saturday that 30 percent of the foreign exchange received for Nicaragua exports will be purchased by the National Bank for governmental needs. The bank will pay for foreign exchange with blocked cordobas. Seventy percent of the foreign exchange received by exporters will be allowed to enter the open exchange market. Collections sent to the National Bank must be paid in foreign exchange.

Hormones and Plant Growth N. G. Cholodny, Academy of Sciences, Kiev, U.S.S.R., in a letter to Nature (London, October 3) on growth hormones and development of plants, says: "...Some experiments have led me to suggest that vernalization is accompanied by an increase of the concentration of growth hormone in the cells of the embryo. This hypothesis suggested that it would be worth while to soak seeds in concentrated solutions of the growth hormone and examine the effect on the development of the plant. On the basis of previously published data it was to be expected that in this case, at least in the Gramineae, there would be an accumulation of the hormone in the tissues of the developing embryo...The most interesting data were obtained in the experiments with oats (Siegeshafer). The plants which developed from seeds 'hormonized' in the endosperm of maize at first lagged behind the control ones in their growth, but later on they were far ahead of them and bloomed twelve days earlier. From the seeds of oats which were soaked in B-indolyl-acetic acid, considerably stronger plants developed than from the control ones. Blooming took place simultaneously in both groups. The quantity of grain which was collected from the experimental plants (when calculated per plant) was greater than in the control ones by 55 percent. Thus we see that 'hormonization' of the seed before planting sometimes influences the further development of the plants and causes in some cases an acceleration of their development and a shortening of the vegetative period; in other cases a stimulation of growth, accompanied by an increased crop, is observed. It seems possible that treatment of seed by the concentrated solutions of various growth substances may find its application in agriculture."

Price Index Charles J. Brand, secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, contributes a foreword to its pamphlet, The Weekly Wholesale Price Index. "The association's index," he says, "is one of the most comprehensive by private organizations. In scope of coverage and its fluctuations it resembles the weekly index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It will be noted that these two indexes have been quite similar in the timing, direction and extent of fluctuations during the recovery period. A principal advantage of our index is its promptness of publication. Based largely on closing market prices on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, it is released to the press and to news ticker services on Monday forenoon of the following week, preceding by several days the release of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index..."

Weather Cycles for Concrete "Research engineers, in comparatively short periods, are successfully duplicating many years of the effects of time and weather on concrete in the laboratories of the Portland Cement Association in Chicago, says Scientific American (November). "Specimens of concrete of various sizes and shapes are taken from tropical warmth to the middle of a hard winter and back again, each 24 hours. Thus far, more than a thousand cycles of freezing and thawing have been completed. These tests are deemed important because the reaction to severe winters is one of the measures of the durability of a structural material exposed to the weather..."

Flour Beetle

Death Ray

The London correspondent of the Northwestern Miller (October 14) says that announcement has been made of the invention of a new apparatus for destroying the flour beetle or weevil. It is a kind of "death-ray" and the inventor is a Dr. C. G. Lemon, who recently formed a bacteriological and pathological section of the Radio Society of Great Britain to investigate the killing and curative powers of radio waves. He recently made a demonstration of his apparatus in connection with the extermination of weevil from wheat and rice. The grain passes down a chute and is shaken on to a metal plate underneath a series of gas-filled tubes. Those tubes are electrically energized and radiations pass from the tubes to the surface of the plate at three different wave lengths, ranging from 40 meters to ultralong waves which are not used in radio communication. When the apparatus is working the tubes are flooded with violet light and make a cracking noise. Weevils, larvae and eggs are wiped out by this close range bombardment.

Steel Farm

Bureau

Agricultural Engineering (October), in an editorial stating that the Republic Steel Corporation has established an agricultural extension bureau, says in part: "As stated by R. M. Girdler, president, they have in view '...contributing generously toward the solution of those problems which have to do with the proper and economical use of steel products on the farm...The farmer's consumption of steel has been adopted as a matter of course and the industry has done little or nothing in the way of organized, practical research to enable rural customers to use its products most efficiently and economically...In urban markets it has long been the policy of steel manufacturers to make available to customers the combined intelligence of large and highly trained metallurgical and engineering staffs in order to develop new and "tailor-made" steels and to promote their proper specification, fabrication and use...Republic...has determined to offer the same type of technical service to ...agriculture.' This pictures effectively a type of liaison service which many agricultural engineers are especially qualified to render...Not all agricultural engineers are equally qualified nor would they find their greatest field of usefulness in this important liaison work. But the man who is qualified for it is, in fact, an agricultural engineer, regardless of the name given his initial training. And the colleges and universities with professional courses in agricultural engineering are every year turning out graduates with excellent basic training to meet this particular need..."

Pumpkin-Squash

Hybrid

"For nearly a hundred years research men have been trying to cross pumpkins with squash," says an editorial in American Agriculturist (October 10). "Now the State Experiment Station at Geneva announces that at last it has succeeded and has a dozen hybrid fruits. Maybe pies from the new hybrids will be better than the good old 'punkin' pie, but they'll have to go some if they are. Another interesting development in the vegetable work is the 'stinkless', or odorless Savoy cabbage developed by Prof. C. H. Myers of Cornell. The first of these new cabbages was recently placed on sale and seems to be rousing enthusiasm. In addition to its quality of being cooked without driving you out of the house, it also withstands drought well and produces good saleable heads of high quality."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $142\frac{1}{2}$ - $144\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $141\frac{1}{2}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $136\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $141\frac{1}{4}$ - $155\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 120-124; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $98\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113 - $114\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 110-113; No. 3, Chi. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 109-112; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40- $42\frac{3}{8}$ - $42\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. $43\frac{3}{4}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 42- $42\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $43\frac{1}{2}$ -44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-130; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $201\frac{3}{4}$ - $215\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.20-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow onions 40¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-46¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in city markets; 40¢- $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$18-\$20 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.85-\$2.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.21 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.97 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.00 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.99 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Young Americas, 19- $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 33-37 cents; Standards, 31-32 cents; Firsts, 28 cents.

(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIII, No. 17

Section 1

October 20, 1936

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says that first steps toward organization of an international health service to deal with the problem of epidemics were taken yesterday at the twenty-third Hygiene Congress now being held at the Pasteur Institute. An effort will be made to centralize all possible information not only on human epidemics but on animal epidemics, many of which are contractable by humans.

GERMAN ECONOMIC POLICIES

Col. General Hermann Goering of Germany was appointed yesterday as a commissar with dictatorial powers for execution of the four-year plan of economic development announced at the Nuremberg Nazi party congress in September, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Taken literally, this decree makes General Goering nothing less than undisputed economic dictator of the Reich, since realization of the proposed four-year plan involves state affairs and provides for control of all German business.

ARKANSAS FARM TENANCY

More than two score proposals for remedying the share cropper situation will be placed before the program committee of the Arkansas Farm Tenancy Commission when it comes at Little Rock today to shape an attack on the problem. Suggestions for turning tenants into a farm home-owner class--prime objective stated by Gov. J. M. Futrell when he created the commission--predominated in the proposals. However, the list included numerous correlative courses of action ranging from health and education to industrialization of farm areas. (A.P.)

CUBAN SUGAR EXPORTS

Exports of raw sugar from Cuba in the first nine months of this year totaled 2,157,431 long tons, compared to 2,154,063 tons in the corresponding period last year, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the American Commercial Attache at Havana. Shipments of sugar to the United States aggregated 1,411,642 tons in the 1936 period, against 1,464,315 tons in the January-September period of 1935. The stock of sugar in Cuba on September 30, 1936, amounted to 877,018 long tons, compared to 1,013,748 tons on the same date of the preceding year. (Press.)

Crop Growing "Attention has recently been given to production of
Without Soil green fodder for cattle and other farm stock without the
intermediary of the soil," says Nature (London, October 3).

"In Great Britain the method advocated is apparently of German origin, and it is claimed that the fodder is grown from seed in ten days. According to published accounts, a layer of seed (maize or other grain) is spread on a perforated metal tray and the tray is placed in a cabinet, constructed to hold a series of trays. The seed is damped daily by water, containing a small percentage of nutrient salts, from a tank placed on the top of the cabinet, and, when an adequate temperature is maintained, the seed germinates and in 10 days a growth of shoots some 12 inches high is obtained. This growth of shoots, with the mass of rootlets, is then given to the stock. Several trials have shown that this fodder is readily eaten by stock, but carefully controlled experiments are necessary to demonstrate the full nutritive value and the costs of production of this fodder..."

Apple "Because of the desirability of high color on apples
Color in the markets and because of the importance of apple
growing in West Virginia, it was deemed advisable to undertake an investigation of the red pigment of the apple at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown," says the Scientific American (November). "...The red coloring matter of the winesap apple has been shown to belong to a group of complex organic substances known as anthocyanins of which there are several fundamental types. Like other anthocyanins, the pigment occurs in the apple skins in the form of a glucoside. It was identified as idaein chloride, a pigment which occurs also in the cranberry. Now that the pigment of the apple has been isolated, its chemical structure established and some of its properties determined, it is planned to carry the study into the field and investigate the various factors which influence the formation of the pigment by the tree during the growing season."

Illinois Rural "Another step forward in rural electrification in
Electrification Illinois was taken recently," says the Prairie Farmer
editorially (October 10), "when an agreement was reached between the Illinois Rural Electrification Committee and the Central Illinois Public Service Company, under which the company modifies its terms and rates and agreed to move ahead as rapidly as possible in providing electric service for farmers...Under its new plan, CIPSCO makes an average rate of \$5.29 for 100 kilowatt hours a month. For a guaranteed minimum bill of \$3 it will furnish \$150 worth of new construction; for a monthly minimum of \$4 it will put \$200 into new construction, and raise this to \$250 for a monthly minimum of \$5. This will make it possible for farmers along existing lines of the company to be served without paying out money for line or transformer costs. It will finance some short extensions and pay the larger part of the cost of many longer extensions. The Illinois Commerce Commission has approved this rate for a one-year experimental period...Going still further, the CIPSCO has promised that in cases where it cannot build lines to serve groups of farmers, it will help them form a cooperative rural line and sell them current at wholesale rates..."

Co-op. Farm Experiment

As high as \$5 a day is being earned by farm workers operating a cooperative agricultural experiment at Boreham, England, on about 2,000 acres of Essex land, says an Associated Press report. The experiment, called Fordson Cooperators, was launched two years ago by backers including Henry Ford and Sir Percival Perry, chairman of Ford's British company, to show that there is scope on the land both for more men and higher incomes. Workers are formed into three cooperative societies, each running a farm. Seventy-three permanently employed men rent and work the land through the societies. Sir Percival Perry, who was director of food production for the British government during the war, has stated that the men probably are the highest paid agricultural workers in the world. Two societies, working 1,239 acres, he said, made a profit of more than \$14,000 last year, the average income of many of the men being above \$1,000, or about \$20 a week. The highest wage averaged \$32.50 a week. These figures compared with the legal minimum wage in the district of \$7.75 a week.

Identification

"A nation-wide ear-tagging and identification record-of Dairy Cows ing system for all cows, grades and registered, on test in cow-testing associations, promises a truly comprehensive dairy cattle breeding program for America," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (October 10). "The Bureau of Dairy Industry offers a central office where records properly identified may be studied and analyzed. Certification of accuracy and completeness will be done by the state colleges heading up the testing activity in their respective states. A measure of the value of this program is readily comprehended when we realize that 80 percent of the dairy cattle in association herds today are not identified. These are lost for proving sires and making all other breeding studies...Permanent files giving the lifetime production of all cows on test will make possible the accumulation of proved sire data on every sire used in every cow-testing herd...A modest bonus payment to cow testers sending in full and complete reports aids the effectiveness of this new nation-wide record filing and identification program. The feasibility of a federal subsidy for regularly organized cow-testing work with the end in view of obtaining a better trained tester or fieldman personnel seems more and more of national import as this new program points the way to greater use of record data."

Tobacco Mosaic Research

Tobacco mosaic, destructive plant disease that costs tobacco growers the world over many millions of dollars annually, is a step nearer final defeat as a result of research work done by Rupert J. Best of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute of South Australia, says Science News Letter (October 10). Mr. Best based his experiments on results obtained by Dr. A. W. Petre of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. Dr. Petre had been able to precipitate the virus causing the disease from a solution obtained from infected plants by using various chemical substances. Mr. Best found that other proteins were being precipitated by this method as well as the virus. He set to work to find out the "isoelectric" point of the virus. This point is a measure of the acidity of the solution at which only the virus will be precipitated by the various chemical agents used by Dr. Petre. Mr. Best has obtained a precipitate of 99 percent of the virus and he is carrying out further investigations into its chemical nature.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.35; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 131-135; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138-150; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $119-124\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $118\frac{3}{4}-124$; St. Louis 121; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $121\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $96\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $81\frac{1}{8}-86\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $110\frac{1}{2}-112\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 108-111; No. 3, Chi. $105-106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $39\frac{1}{2}-41\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $42\frac{3}{4}-44\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $41\frac{1}{4}-42\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $42\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-120; No. 2, Minneap. 78-79; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199-214.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 45¢-46¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$17-\$19 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.35 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 12.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.86 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.90 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.91 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}-18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}-18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $32-36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $31-31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $27-27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 18

Section 1

October 21, 1936

INFLUENZA VACCINE

The first vaccine for influenza has been tried on 30 human beings with 100 percent success at the Rockefeller Institute in New York, says an Associated Press report. Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., of the Rockefeller Institute, described the influenza vaccine. It is made in the laboratory from highly purified influenza virus, the "agent" which causes the disease. Before the human experiments, he said, vaccination tests on mice gave these animals immunity equal to that which follows an attack of influenza. How complete this immunity is and how long it lasts in mice or men is still unknown. But in the human being two months after vaccination the immunity indications are both strong and undiminished. (A.P.)

GERMAN SECOND 4-YEAR PLAN

"Colonel-General Hermann Goering's appointment as special commissar for execution of the Hitler second four-year plan aiming at the greatest possible self-sufficiency in regard to raw materials dominated the German political and economic situation yesterday," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "The terms of the appointment, the sweeping powers vested in the new office and the manner in which the appointment was announced are taken to indicate that General Goering has in effect become Vice Chancellor in charge of all domestic affairs, superior to all ministers and all authorities in Germany and second only to Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself..."

YUGOSLAV TRADE

A Belgrade wireless to the New York Times says Yugoslav importers, claiming that they are losing through the regulations governing the sales of foreign exchange, are petitioning the Premier to allow free trade in exchange or to devalue the dinar. They say that whereas other lands give export premiums, Yugoslavia, through her regulations, is creating a special tax with regulations that favor the importers. Already handicapped by loss of markets due to devaluation by Italy, Czechoslovakia and France and by the civil war in Spain, exporters fear further losses.

RETAIL TRADE

Steady improvement in retail trade this year and the definitely favorable prospects augur well for the profits of the majority and the better situated retail firms for 1936, Standard Statistics Company said yesterday. Despite disappointing reports during the early weeks of September, department store sales expanded sharply during the last ten days of the month and gains ranging from 7 percent to 21 percent were scored all over the country. (Press.)

4-H Club
Shows

The Farmer (St. Paul, October 10) says editorially: "No one could attend the county and state fairs this year without being impressed by the exhibits and demonstrational activities of the farm boys and girls affiliated with the 4-H clubs. In South Dakota, the 4-H club work was the outstanding activity of the state fair. The 4-H exhibits of livestock were so outstanding that one might easily wonder if they had a drought this year. The 4-H department at the Minnesota state fair was on the same high plane. So big has it become that we hope the next step in enlarging the facilities of the Minnesota state fair will be the erection of a building devoted entirely to the activities of the 4-H club boys and girls...There are today almost a million farm boys and girls in 4-H club work. In Minnesota and the two Dakotas there are over 60,000. The projects in which they take part are being constantly enlarged and now embrace almost every farm activity, every farm home activity and extend to such matters as fire prevention, safety on the highways and conservation of our wild life. It is a significant movement and deserves to grow. All those enrolled can't win a prize but this doesn't mean that those who don't win are losers. They all win by learning."

Rothamsted
Station

Country Life (London, October 10) in an editorial on the Rothamsted Experimental Station, says: "...It was in 1843 that John Bennet Lawes, the squire of Rothamsted, started his cropping and fertilising experiments on what are now classic fields...There were, in those days, no young scientific workers to help. Boys from the village school were taught to do the work and, as they grew up, were retained upon the staff. They in turn trained others to follow them. Things are, naturally, much changed...Trained research workers from the universities have 'arrived' in such numbers that there are now something approaching a hundred men of science working in the laboratories. This, of course, is entirely apart from the field workers, who are engaged in the practical application of the fruits of research. For many years the work of the station was entirely at the expense of Lawes...The purpose of the Rothamsted investigations remains what it was in the beginning; to develop a science of agriculture that farmers, manufacturers, merchants, expert advisers, lecturers and others can use in their daily work. The range of the investigations includes the growth and composition of crops, the properties of soils, of fertilisers and manures, the conditions in which each can be used to the best advantage, soil management, plant diseases, insect pests and other kindred subjects. In 1926, it will be remembered, Rothamsted took over the lease of the Woburn Experimental Farm...More and more workers are coming from the Dominions to carry on their studies at Rothamsted. All this means a large expenditure of money, and there is still great need for a more consistent and stable organisation of finance. When, in some years past, Rothamsted required direct assistance on a generous scale, we said that, failing private benefaction, the government had a clear duty to come to the rescue. The rescue was accomplished otherwise, but it still remains true that no government worth the name could allow the most famous agricultural station in the world to perish for lack of funds, or even to be seriously handicapped in the development of work of so much importance."

Highway
Problems

A note in the October 15 issue of Engineering News-Record says: "For a number of years, consciousness of the need of established constitutions for highway government has been increasing. Now action is being taken. All but half a score of state highway departments cooperating with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads are making highway inventories and economic traffic surveys as a basis for systematic planning of road improvement and operation. New York State, independent of the present general program, has progressed a step further and formulated a fundamental law of action--the first state highway constitution. As a criterion for definite planning by other states as their inventories and surveys are completed, the procedure and course of reasoning in developing the New York plan has suggestive value and a definite place in this series of discussions of current highway problems (Current Highway Problems--III, Writing a Highway Constitution)..."

Yellows-Resistant
Celery

"Good news for celery growers," says Pacific Rural Press (October 10). "Resistant strains of celery have been developed by the plant pathology division at the University Farm, at Davis, California, that will enable growers to avoid injury to their crops from fusarium yellows, reports Dr. J. B. Kendrick, of this division. This disease has made serious inroads on the crops of San Joaquin and Santa Clara Counties and has been present in southern California for several years. Fusarium yellows is a soil-borne disease and once established in a field it is practically impossible to rid the field of it, according to Dr. Kendrick. Tests made in greenhouses and under field conditions at the University Farm give every promise of continued production without damage from this disease. Ten strains have been tested and the green types such as crisp heart, early green hybrid and Utah have been found almost perfectly resistant..."

S.C. Soil
Erosion

An example of the cooperation the farmers are giving the government in its soil conservation program, says a Spartanburg, S.C., report to the Christian Science Monitor (October 15) may be cited in the 150,000-acre South Tyger River demonstration project in which approximately 1,022 agriculturists are engaged, supplemented by experts from two service camps nearby, according to a summary compiled by Ernest Carnes, state coordinator of the service. On farms in Spartanburg and Greenville Counties in the Tyger River demonstration 2,209 miles of terraces have been constructed, 24,396 acres have been strip cropped and crop rotation is being practiced on 31,627 acres. Clean cultivated, erosion inducing crops have been curtailed to 10,611 acres, Mr. Carnes pointed out, and erosion resisting crops have been increased from 4,347 to 7,104 acres. Hundreds of gullies have been stabilized, benefiting 4,050 acres of badly washed land and 2,442 acres of steep land have been set with 8,000,000 trees.

Non-Skid Horseshoes

Non-skid horseshoes are now being perfected, to give horses a firmer grip on slick pavements in bad weather. Latest models are of drop forged steel, rubber covered and have the added advantage of giving the horses far more quiet tread than old-style footwear. (Science News Letter, October 17.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.35; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 131 $\frac{7}{8}$ -135 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 138 $\frac{7}{8}$ -152 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 122 - $122\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $122\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $96\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 $\frac{7}{8}$ -85 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 109 - $112\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 111; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 $\frac{5}{8}$ -41 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. $42\frac{1}{4}$ - $43\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $40\frac{3}{4}$ -41 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 43- $43\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-126; No. 2, Minneap. 77-78; No. 1 flaxseed; Minneap. 201-216.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.75 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$16-\$19 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.85-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 12.11 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.90 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.87 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.86 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Young Americas $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32-36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Standards, 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIII, No. 19

Section 1

October 22, 1936

U.S. TRADE BALANCE

Reversing a familiar foreign trade axiom, Harry Radcliffe, secretary of the National Council of American Importers & Traders, Inc., writes in The American Importer, official publication of the council, issued today, that what this country imports from abroad must be paid for directly or indirectly by the purchase of American manufactured goods or other domestic tangibles, and, therefore, an "unfavorable balance" of trade in the first six months of this year is nothing to cause alarm. "A large volume of imports of the character reported for the first half of this year," he added, "will place the needed buying power in foreign hands for our domestic exports..." (New York Times.)

U.S. STAR FARMER

Clayton Hackman, Jr., 19, of Myerstown, Pa., is the star farmer of America for 1936. He received the Kansas City Weekly Star's \$500 award at the American Royal Livestock Show night before last. The judges, meeting recently in Washington, picked Hackman's as the best record of sixty-four youths chosen American farmer, the highest honor bestowed by the Future Farmers of America. Hackman, the youngest of a family of six children and the only one to choose farming, has been rewarded by his father with a half interest in their 101 acres. (A.P.)

INDC-JAPANESE TRADE PACT

A Tokio report by the Associated Press says that Great Britain yesterday suggested to Japan the termination of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement, expiring October 31. Meanwhile, it was stated, India desires to continue the current Indo-Japanese trade talks at New Delhi, hoping to reach a satisfactory conclusion. In that event, Great Britain will withdraw its notice of termination of the 2-year-old agreement. Britain's communication explained it desired to protect British industry and trade in the event the New Delhi parleys fail to reach an agreement.

CAMERA SHOWS BIRD FLIGHT

A new camera--clicking a picture in each hundred-thousandth of a second--ripped the cloak of uncertainty from the flying habits of birds yesterday, says a Pittsburgh report by the Associated Press. The American Ornithologists Union, meeting at Carnegie Institute, saw the wings of the tiny humming bird move so swiftly they appeared not to move at all, but the new camera recorded 40 strokes each second while the bird hovered and 75 a second on the takeoff. The new camera has sound, too.

Poisoning
of Fish
by Derris

The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, October) says: "The ministry desires to draw the attention of farmers, fruit growers and others to the poisoning of fish which may be attributable to the presence in rivers or streams of solutions or powders containing derris root or rotenone or any preparation made from derris root. Derris preparations are now used extensively in agriculture and horticulture. Under the warble fly (dressing of cattle) order of 1936, derris dressings are prescribed for the treatment of cattle infested with warble fly; and derris preparations are also in use as insecticides for the control of certain insect pests of fruit and vegetable crops. When using derris preparations, care should be taken to prevent any of the solution or powder entering rivers or streams containing fish. The practice of the washing, or the indiscriminate dumping, of containers of derris preparations in rivers or streams is to be strongly condemned. The ministry accordingly appeals to all users of derris insecticides to take every possible precaution to prevent the poisoning of fresh water fish from this cause."

Rainfall
Data Urged

"Every happening in the field of water lays new emphasis on the need for more complete information on rainfall and runoff, not only as an aid to engineers in determining the amount of water that can be obtained from any watershed but as a measure of public safety," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (October 15). "For one thing, only more complete data can reduce the number of dam failures caused by spillways of inadequate capacity. There are many rain and river gages in this country, but not nearly enough and such as exist are not distributed to best advantage. Further, the collection and compilation of hydrologic data at these stations is not properly coordinated and many of the data collected have not been published. It is true that existing information suffices to give a fair picture of general conditions in any region, and average rainfall and runoff is known with reasonable accuracy, but this is by no means enough for safety. Too little is known about maximum rainfall and peak runoff, whether in the widespread storms that produce great floods or in the local storms that have destroyed so many small dams. More regular gaging stations strategically placed are urgently needed to speed the coming of the time when hazards of this kind can be eliminated."

Rubberized
Equipment

"Performance of a general purpose tractor with rubber tires, purchased four years ago, started LaMontague Power Farms on a policy of rubberizing all wheel implements," says R. C. Camden, in Capper's Farmer (November). "To date a combine, wagons, tractor plows and three general purpose tractors have been so equipped. 'We're expecting to change our drills over next,' said Joe Mallaney, manager of the farms, which comprise 1,600 acres in Kankakee County, Illinois, 'and are buying a corn picker with pneumatic tires. Eventually we'll have them on everything possible. Rubber tires on tractors are past the experiment stage with us. They will pay for themselves in fuel saved alone, and in addition are easier on the driver and machinery operated with the tractor. Our big general purpose tractors will save 5 gallons of gasoline apiece every 12 hours in pulling four 16-inch bottoms. In equipping our breaking plows, we used the front wire

wheels and hub assembly of an automobile. The draft of these gangs is noticeably lighter and the wear on bearings is much less, because the old steel wheels kept them covered with dust all the time. Our plows travel about 3,500 miles a year and that means we had considerable trouble with wheel bearings and clutches. With the automobile wheels that trouble has about disappeared. We put three on each plow..."

Scientific
Resources

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the Horace Mann centennial conference at Yellow Springs, Ohio, recently that "the danger of expecting miracles from science is not less serious" than that of seeking to discredit science. "It may lead the public to disregard warnings of the exhaustion of essential resources in the faith that science will find substitutes," he said. "Yet at the same time the public is not willing to provide adequate means for training the scientists who may perhaps bring ultimately the desired solution." Such a situation, Dr. Compton said, was one of the "strongest of social arguments for capitalism." He credited science teachers in public schools and science writers in the daily press with exerting "the strongest immediate educational influence on the nation as a whole in regard to its attitude toward scientific matters." (A.P.)

Waterways for
Pulpwood

"Upwards of \$300,000 will be spent by the Ontario Government in the improvement of certain northwestern Ontario rivers, in order to make possible the transport of some 10,000,000 cords of high grade pulpwood into Lake Superior," says Canada Lumberman (October 15). "At present the pulpwood is in inaccessible stands along the height of land. Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests...declares that there are vast pulp areas in the territory that have never been cut into, and of which the government can make advantageous use, by improving water routes between them and Lake Superior..."

Arkansas
Farming

"Arkansas farmers are taking advantage of diversified soils and becoming an all-around agricultural state," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (October 15). "Almost any crop, except wheat, that one may name, can be profitably produced in some part of the state...It is one of the leading states in grape, apple and strawberry production; produces immense quantities of vegetables, cotton, rice and feedstuffs and by rapidly adopting better agricultural practices, it is increasing its agricultural income. A report from the Extension Service of Arkansas shows that 56 percent of the farms in Arkansas are worked under approved methods and that 87 percent of the farmers in the state have come under the influence, more or less, of county and home demonstration agents. The best news out of Arkansas, however, is to the effect that Arkansas farmers are making more pastures, growing more feedstuffs and getting back into a balanced program with livestock. This kind of a program will check erosion, build up the soil, increase acre production and add largely to the buying power of the producers."

Lumber Exports

A substantial increase in lumber exports from this country was reported recently by the Commerce Department, for the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period in 1935. Total shipments of hardwood and softwood sawed timber, boards, planks and scantlings amounted to 901,883,000 board feet, compared with 837,877,000 a year before. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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October 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.90-10.15; cows good and choice 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.40; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.60-9.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-9.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $132\frac{3}{8}$ - $136\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $139\frac{3}{8}$ - $153\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 119-123; Chi. 119-123; St. Louis 122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $97\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $81\frac{3}{8}$ - $86\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $109\frac{1}{2}$ -114; St. Louis 109; No. 3, Chi. $106\frac{1}{2}$ -108; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $39\frac{5}{8}$ - $41\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. $42\frac{3}{4}$ - $44\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $39\frac{3}{4}$ - $41\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $43\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-217.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; \$1.38-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites fair \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70-\$1.85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-60¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 44¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in the Middle West; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.75 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 45¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 and McIntosh \$1.35-\$2 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 12.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.10 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.79 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daiaies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $31\frac{1}{2}$ -36 cents; Standards, $30\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Firsts, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIII, No. 20

Section 1

October 23, 1936

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Directing the attention of the nation's leading educators to "the impact of science and engineering upon human life," President Roosevelt, in a letter sent yesterday to the heads of more than 100 schools and colleges, asked them to consider the "social responsibility" of the engineering profession. He inclosed a brochure, Little Waters. He said in part: "Events of recent years have brought into clearer perspective the social responsibility of engineering. In respect of the impact of science and engineering upon human life--social and economic dislocations as well as advance in productive power--the facts are revealed with distressing clearness in public records of unemployment, bankruptcies and relief. This raises the question whether the curricula of engineering schools are so balanced as to give coming generations of engineers the vision and flexible technical capacity necessary to meet the full range of engineering responsibility..." (Wash.Post.)

WORLD TRADE POLICIES

James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and steel man, declared yesterday that the return of world prosperity depended upon the removal of nationalistic trade barriers to permit the resumption of world trade. Speaking at a luncheon, Mr. Farrell said: "Greater freedom of multilateral trading, international monetary stabilization, a strict regard for the economics of merchandising, abandonment of trade practices based on the unorthodox theory of a bilateral balancing of trade, equality of treatment for all nations in the markets of the world--these are the ruling principles of America's foreign commercial policy..." (New York Times.)

CANADIAN- GERMAN TRADE

An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says that two trade agreements between Canada and Germany were signed yesterday by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Dr. Hans R. Hemmen, representing the Reich's government. One is a provisional agreement. The other covers the basis of payment for goods exchanged between the two countries and the liquidation of outstanding commercial accounts owing by Germany in Canada. Details, Minister Euler said, will be made public Monday.

FREIGHT RATES

Moving to offset imminent reductions in rail revenues, and at the same time to simplify the nation's freight rate structure, the nation's railroads yesterday petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to file tariffs readjusting the present rate fabric. The rail proposals, the Association of American Railroads said, would "result in a somewhat lower level of charges than that now in effect." (Press.)

Wisconsin Rural Zoning Mary C. Trackett, Columbia University, writes on "Rural Zoning in Wisconsin" in the National Municipal Review (October). She says in the concluding paragraphs: "Two highly interesting problems are raised by this new departure in local government (rural zoning); the first is the question of the constitutionality of such a major extension of the police power, the second is the new administrative organization required if the movement is to be successful. There are no clues, from test cases or established precedents, to the validity of the law, and individual opinion is divided on the issue. An opinion rendered by the state attorney-general approves the movement; 'The cut-over areas of northern Wisconsin speak as eloquently against haphazard development as any city conditions. The spotting of these lands with remote or abandoned farms, resulting in sparsely settled districts with insufficient population of value to support roads and schools or to afford the comforts of living that this day should give to all; the misdirected efforts to farm lands not well suited to agriculture, with resulting personal grief and social loss; the far-reaching economic ill effects of stripping the state of timber, the fire hazard of human habitation in their midst, all cry out for planning, for social direction of individual effort.' If the movement accomplishes its economic objectives it seems likely that the courts will ultimately accept it, though it may have the same sort of precarious legal existence that municipal zoning had for a decade or more. Thus, the administrative problem is vital to the success of the movement. The very best prospect for adequate administration of zoning would involve a home-rule amendment to the state constitution and the adoption of the county executive form of government. This, combined with consolidation of counties, would allow counties to obtain the two essentials of effective zoning administration--an administrative unit of the proper size and characteristics, and a centralized, responsible, expert and inexpensive administration."

Enzymologia Journal Nature (London, October 10) reports that "Dr. Carl Oppenheimer, assisted by an international group of distinguished collaborators, is editing another scientific journal, Enzymologia, which bears the imprint of Dr. W. Junk, The Hague, on its cover as publisher. It is an international monthly journal for the publication of researches relating to the enzymes. Two parts appeared, in July and August, containing twenty papers in English, French and German...It is clear that a welcome awaits a journal devoted to progress in enzyme chemistry, the more especially since this is a field which is due for intense cultivation, leading to marked progress during the next few years. Enzymologia in no way conflicts with the new popular *Ergebnisse der Enzym-Forschung*, which is an annual summary. The issue of the new journal from The Hague is one more example, if such indeed were needed, of the progress of biological chemistry in Holland; the first issue begins appropriately with a contribution from a distinguished Dutchman, Prof. A. J. Kluyver of Delft."

Cotton Spinning The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have reached a higher percentage of activity during September than in any month since June 1933. The industry worked 125.8 percent of capacity, on a single shift basis, for the month, as compared with 115.8 percent in August this year and 93.9 percent in September last year. (A.P.)

Elevators Treating cereal seeds in wholesale quantities in elevators and mills against grain smut and minor diseases is a new development in the New York state farm picture. The practice has long been recommended by the department of plant pathology at Cornell University, but only in the past two years have dealers adopted it on a large scale. They have found the practice profitable and a good advertising service to extend to the grower, says Prof. Charles Chupp of the department. To a milling company in Waverly, N.Y., goes the honor of pioneering in this work. Machinery has been simplified and made more effective. More than 200,000 bushels of oats and barley were treated the past winter. According to the Cornell plant pathologist, the cost of installing apparatus is almost nothing. Many of the mills already have the necessary equipment to treat oats and barley and extra costs are those for the fungicide and one additional elevation of the grain into treating bins. (Grain & Feed Journals, October 14.)

Negro Farm The National Negro Memorial in James City County, Virginia, has announced plans to develop a cooperative colored farming community, on a 1,100-acre tract, bordering the James River, near Jamestown Island. The plans call for the setting aside of 400 acres to be divided into 5-acre tracts on which 5-room cottages would be built for 80 colored families. These would be under direction of supervisors selected from Hampton Normal and Industrial School and Tuskegee Institute. (Press.)

Wildfowl "For some years past the question of the numerical status of migratory geese and duck has been causing considerable concern to ornithologists and wildfowlers," says Percy R. Lowe in The Field (London, October 10). "This concern may be said to have reached a climax when it was learnt that the United States of America had decided to reduce the open season for shooting wild duck to what virtually amounts to one month in the year; and that in Sweden all shooting has been stopped for a period of five years in the large province of Jamtland, and a request for a like treatment has been made by the inhabitants of two other provinces...A special subcommittee (of the International Committee for Bird Preservation) has recently been appointed to investigate the various factors, natural and artificial, which affect the welfare of both migratory and home-breeding geese and ducks... The scope of the subcommittee inquiry has been made as comprehensive and far-reaching as possible, for it is obvious that the status of migratory geese and duck in the British Isles and Europe is governed by conditions which obtain on the breeding grounds of far northern Europe and even Asia, to say nothing of such as exist in southern wintering quarters..."

Sodium Lights Farmers at Duanesburg, New York, recently put on an old-time ox-roast dinner to celebrate the turning on of the world's longest stretch of sodium highway lights which passes through their town from Schenectady to the county line, a distance of about 17 1/2 miles. The erection of the light line also brings hope that rural electrification may now be extended to farms along the highway, both power lines using the same poles. (New England Homestead, October 10.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.25; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.55-9.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $141\frac{1}{4}$ - $143\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $140\frac{1}{4}$ - $142\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 135 $\frac{5}{8}$ -139 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 142 $\frac{5}{8}$ -156 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118- $121\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $118\frac{1}{4}$ -123; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $120\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{3}{8}$ -87 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 110; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ (old) $97\frac{1}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ (new); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $40\frac{1}{4}$ - $42\frac{1}{4}$ K.C. $42\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $39\frac{1}{2}$ -42; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $201\frac{3}{4}$ - $217\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fair \$2.30-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 43¢-45¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-60¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-\$2.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25-\$1.35 and McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.07 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.77 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $31\frac{1}{2}$ -36 cents; Standards, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 - $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.